Board of Trade Journal

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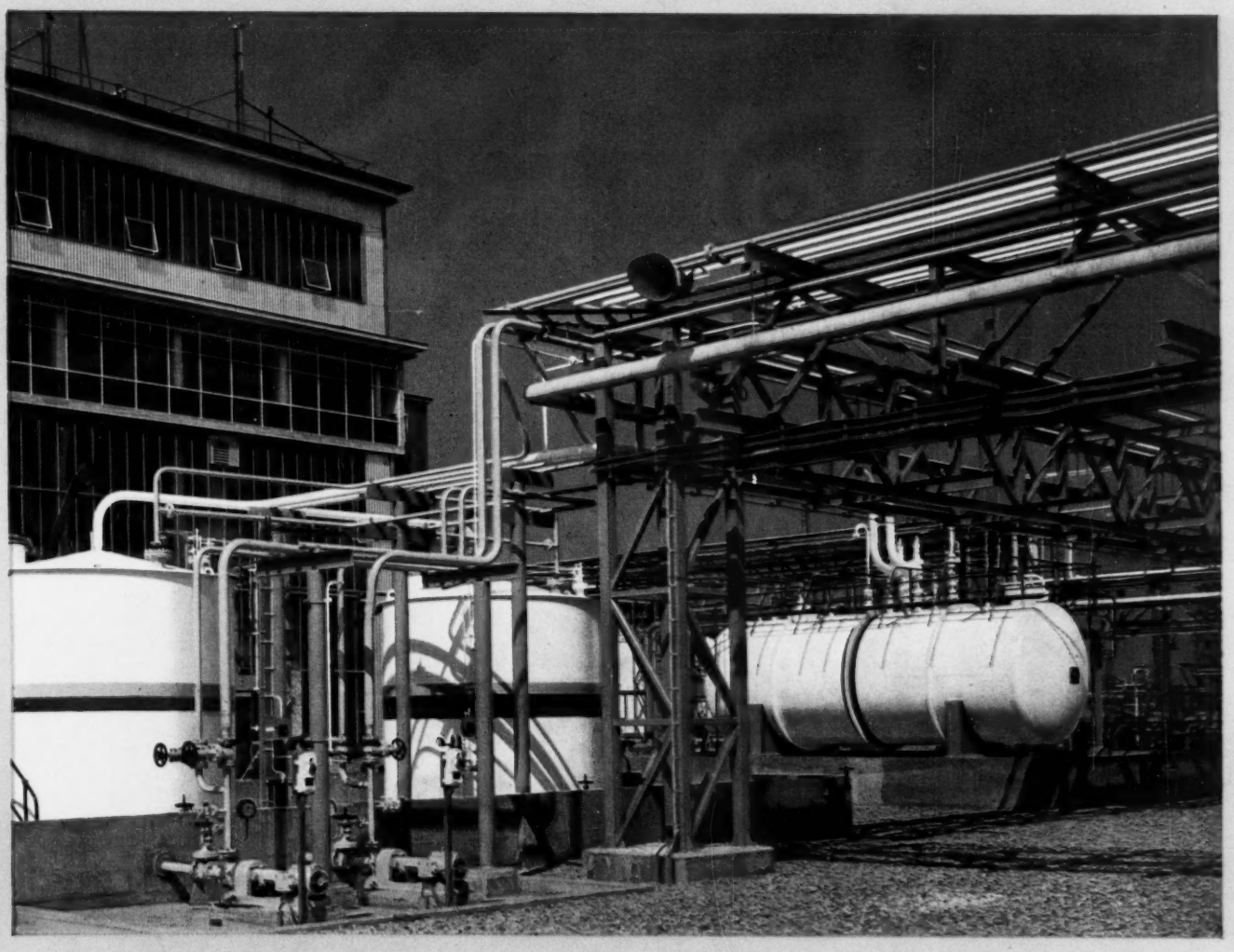

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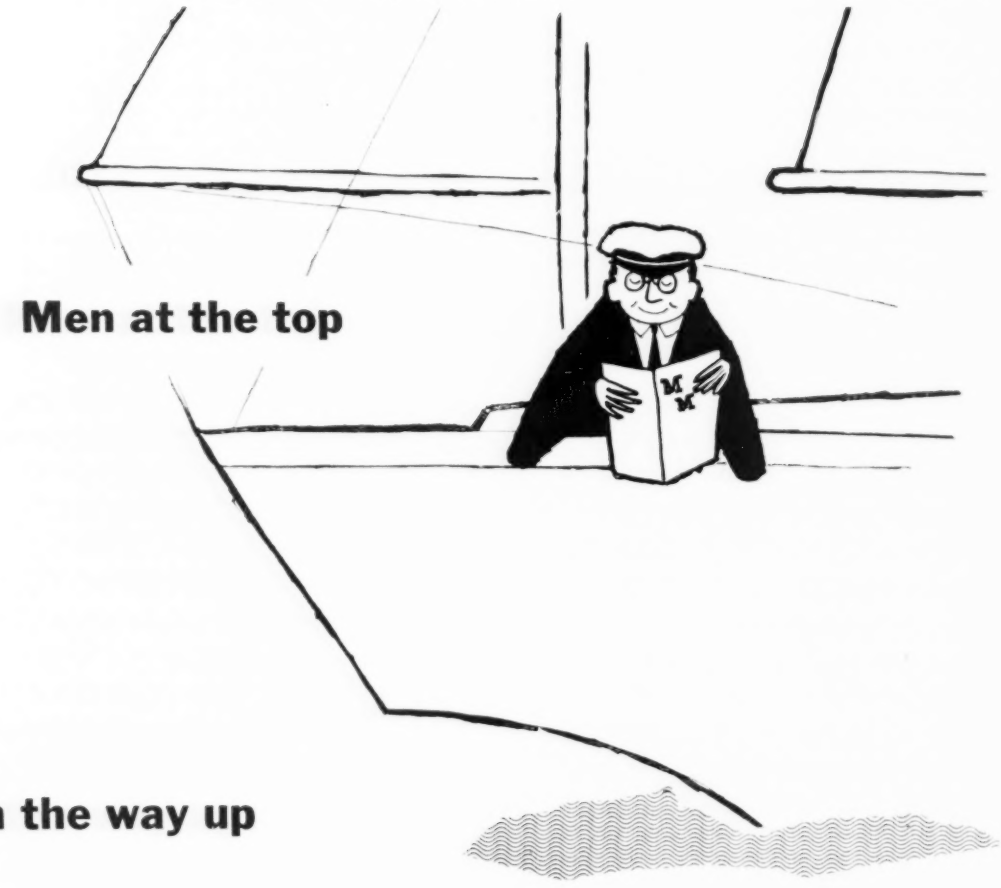
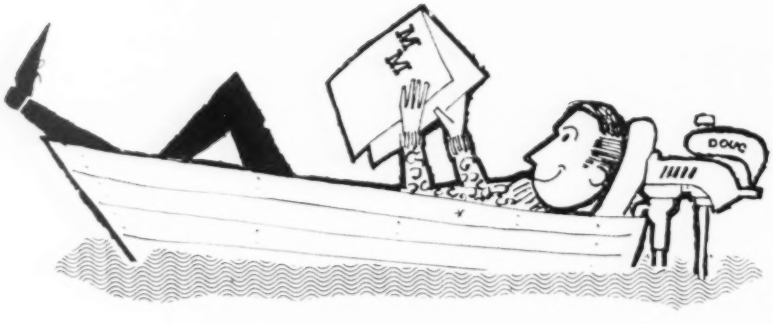


Men at the top

and men on the way up



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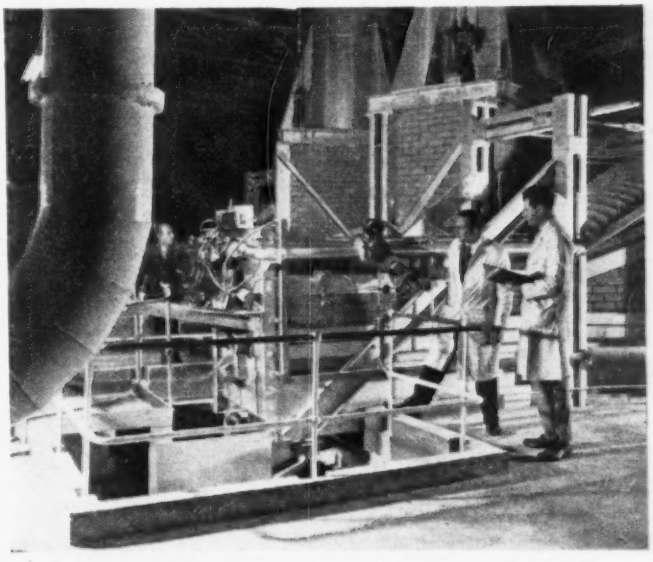
The Rapid Growth of the British Chemical Industry in the Last Decade

FROM 1954 TO 1961 the chemical industry (Order IV of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification less coke ovens and manufactured fuel, mineral oil refining and lubricating oils and greases) with a rate of growth in production that averaged a little under 6 per cent. per annum grew at over twice the rate for manufacturing industry as a whole. Amongst the major industrial groups, this record of growth over the period was matched only by the electrical engineering and, up to 1960, by the motor vehicles industries.

The chemical industry is a heterogeneous group and it is useful to consider it in the perspective of the economy and to examine some of the reasons that have made it as a whole one of the most important sources of growth.

The constituent sectors of what is referred to in this article as 'the chemical industry' are as follows, the headings being the Minimum List Headings 271-277 of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1958:

Chemicals and Dyes (including dyestuffs, fertilizers and chemicals for pest control, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, other chemicals, gases, etc.).
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.
Explosives and Fireworks.
Paint and Printing Ink.
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats; Soap and Detergents.
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials.
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.



A new large-scale plant to manufacture Calgon – a chemical used as a water softener and as a preventative of scale and corrosion in industrial and municipal water systems and as a constituent of detergent mixtures – is now in production at the Kirby works of Albright & Wilson (Mfg.) Ltd.

The Size of the Chemical Industry

In 1960 the chemical industry is estimated to have accounted for a labour force (operatives and other employees in manufacturing activities) of approximately 405,000 (some 4 per cent. of all United Kingdom productive industry*), a net output approaching £800 million (some 6½ per cent. of all United Kingdom productive industry) and in recent years for an investment of around £130 million per annum (some 10 per cent.).

The steadily increasing importance of the part that the chemical industry has played in the economy as a whole is shown by successive Census of Production results. In 1948 it accounted for some 4½ per cent. of total net output of all United Kingdom productive industry, 5 per cent. in 1951, 5½ per cent. in 1954 and 6 per cent. in 1958.

The degree of capital intensiveness of the chemical industry – a high ratio of capital and a low ratio of labour employed – is one of its most notable features. Comprehensive figures of capital employed in the industry are not available but the high level of investment in fixed assets bears this out. During the ten years 1951-1960 some £1,000 million

* Manufacturing industry, mining and quarrying, construction, and gas, electricity and water.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Rapid Growth of the British Chemical Industry in the Last Decade	429
The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1962. The Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 2) Order, 1962. The Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 3) Order, 1962	434
Minister of State Visits the Border Country and West Scotland.	435
The Common Market and Britain's Leadership. Purchase Tax on Garden Umbrellas. Anti-Dumping Duty on Irish Butter Revoked. Marking of Imported Spectacle Frames	436
Retail Trade in Northern Ireland in December. Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production. Index of Retail Prices in January. New British Standards. Cancellation of 'Licences of Right'	437
Commonwealth Trade	438
Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries	440
Registrations of British and Foreign Films	441
Import and Export Prices in January	442
Index of Industrial Production	443
British Industry on Show (picture page)	445
Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament	446
Forthcoming Government Auction Sales	447
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas	449
The Biggest British Exhibition Ever Held Overseas will be in Stockholm.	450
European Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.	453

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Austria and the Soviet Union. Norway and East Germany. Federal Republic of Germany and Morocco. Tunisia and Greece. Tunisia and Portugal. Denmark and Bulgaria. Finland and Czechoslovakia. Greece and Yugoslavia. Morocco and Norway. The Latin American Free Trade Association. British Embassy, Lisbon. Change of Address for British Consulate, Palma	458
Information for United Kingdom Exporters	459
Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries	
Spain: Further Liberalization of Trade.	464
Spain: Global Quotas.	467
Spain: Opening of Global Quotas. **Turkey:** Global Import Quotas. **Belgium:** Customs Service Facilities. **Austria:** Quotas for Imports of Restricted Goods	468
Italy: Certificates of Origin. **Lebanon:** Importation of Sugar. **Tunisia:** Temporary Suspension of Customs Duties. **South Africa:** Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes	469
Ceylon: Duty on Some Raw Materials Reduced. **Federation of Malaya:** Import Restrictions on Sugar. **Laos:** Customs Tariff	470
South Vietnam: Import Taxes and Customs Tariff	471
Australia: Import Restrictions. Reference to the Special Advisory Authority. Decisions on Tariff Classifications. Temporary Duties.	472
Australia: Revision of Customs By-laws	473
Fiji: Customs Tariff Amended. **Barbados:** Exemption from Import Duty	474
Argentina: Modifications to Import Lists. 'Aforos' for Imports. Documentation for Imports	475
Grenada: Tariff Changes. Prohibition of Imports. **Antigua:** Customs Tariff Changes. **Bermuda:** Customs Tariff Changes. **Venezuela:** Customs Tariff. **Brazil:** Conversion Rate for Import Duties	476
Panama: Tax on Imports of Petroleum or Petroleum Products. Customs Tariff Changes. **British Guiana:** Customs Tariff Amendments	477
Canada: 'Made in Canada' Ruling. **United States:** Tariff Rate Quota on Some Fish. Labelling of Hazardous Substances	478

Front Cover Photograph

The polypropylene plant, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Wilton Works, Yorkshire. I.C.I. was the first company in Great Britain to manufacture polypropylene, which it markets under the trade name 'Propathene.' The plant has a capacity of 11,000 tons a year. I.C.I. Plastics Division is the largest manufacturer of plastics materials in the Commonwealth and a large percentage of its output is exported to countries all over the world. For instance 'Propathene' is shipped to Australia where a new design cistern moulded from this material has won a major success in the Australian Industrial Design Competition.

in total was invested in fixed assets. The annual rate in the first years of the period varied around some £70 million, but in the last few years it had risen to around £130 million. As compared with this, the growth in employment over the decade was some 15 per cent., an average rate of about 1½ per cent. per annum.

The value of direct exports of chemical products in 1960 was £323 million (including £6 million of animal and vegetable oil, etc.), or 9 per cent. of visible exports. The value of imports of chemical products in 1960 was £229 million (including £54 million of animal and vegetable oil, etc.), or 5 per cent. of visible imports.

It is estimated that direct exports of the chemical industry in 1960 accounted for some 22 per cent. of the volume of output while a further 10 per cent. or so was exported indirectly. The proportion of output exported varies between the constituent sectors. As might be expected it is the sectors producing the more basic materials and intermediates that tend to have the higher export total if only because of the high level of indirect exports; for instance the sector covering chemicals and dyes and fertilizers is estimated to export in all over 40 per cent. of its output, a considerable part being indirect exports. As against this the pharmaceutical preparations sector (producing mainly for final consumption) is estimated to export about one-third of its output, this being virtually all direct export.

Growth in the Chemical Industry over the Decade 1950-1960

Table 1 shows the relative importance of the various sectors of the chemical industry as measured by their net output in 1958, and changes in output expressed as index numbers with 1958 = 100 (essentially these index numbers show the value of output, measured at constant prices).

The table brings out these features:

(a) the ratio of chemical industry growth to that of total industrial growth. Whilst industrial production rose at an average rate of just over 3 per cent. per annum over the years 1950-60 chemical industry output rose at an average rate of about 5½ per cent.;

(b) the growth in the volume of output of the chemical industry, which amounted to some 70 per cent. in the decade 1950-1960 (this gave an estimated value of sales of some £1,400 million in 1960, excluding sales made within the chemical industry itself);

(c) the difference between the growth rates for the various sectors. Except for dye stuffs, vegetable and animal oils and fats, and soap and detergents they have all grown at a rate significantly higher than that of United Kingdom productive industry as a whole with rapid rates for plastics, organic chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

The differential high rate of growth of the chemical industry has occurred also in other industrial countries. The following table illustrates this by showing rates of growth for chemicals and allied industries (a wider definition than that used elsewhere in this article) and total industrial production over the two periods 1950-1955 and 1955-1960 for the United Kingdom and for comparison, Western Germany (which in 1960 had a chemical industry of much the same size as the United Kingdom and in much the same relationship to the national economy), and the United States (which has a chemical industry about six times as large as the United Kingdom though slightly smaller in relation to the national economy).

Growth in the Chemicals and Allied Industries

Average per cent. per annum rates of growth

	1950-1955			1955-1960		
	Chemicals etc. (a)	All industry (b)	Ratio (c)	Chemicals etc. (a)	All industry (b)	Ratio (c)
United Kingdom	5·9	3·7	1·6	6·2	2·6	2·4
Western Germany	13·0	12·4	1·0	11·8	7·0	1·7
United States	7·1	5·2	1·3	5·2	2·3	2·3

(a) Groups 31 and 32 of the International Standard Industrial Classification, which includes mineral oil refineries and coke ovens.
(b) Manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, gas, electricity and water: excluding construction.
(c) The ratio of (a) to (b).

In such comparisons, a great deal clearly depends on the base periods selected. However the relative stability in the rate of growth in chemicals, etc., between the two periods in all three countries is notable as

Table 1. **Production in the Chemical Industry**

	Net Output 1958		Index of Production 1958 = 100														
	£m. (c)	Per cent.	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Average per cent. per annum rate of growth 1954-61
Dyestuffs	22·9	3·9	123	103	124	137	80	115	137	125	113	126	100	125	141	138	0·1
Fertilizers	24·6	4·2	80	83	89	84	75	94	85	92	97	98	100	108	117	119	4·9
Other chemicals:																	
Organic chemicals (a)	64·0	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	100	119	148	148	10·3
Inorganic chemicals	61·9	10·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	100	111	122	121	4·1
Other chemicals, gases, etc.	110·9	19·1	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Explosives	29·5	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	100	107	116	116	4·8
Miscellaneous chemical industries (b)	30·2	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Plastics materials	45·2	7·8	22	22	32	40	38	46	59	73	77	93	100	123	147	149	14·1
Paint and varnish	53·9	9·3	72	75	76	81	74	77	84	91	94	96	100	110	112	111	4·1
Pharmaceutical preparations	62·5	10·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	100	113	125	137	9·2
Toilet preparations	19·7	3·4	61	70	73	74	71	78	89	97	95	100	100	109	120	123	4·8
Soap, detergents, etc.	37·0	6·4	61	73	85	82	79	84	93	97	101	102	100	103	106	107	2·0
Vegetable and animal oil and fats	18·7	3·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	105	106	100	100	108	106	105	0·4
Total, chemical industry	581·0	100·0	62	64	72	74	69	77	84	91	94	100	100	111	123	125	5·8
Total, all U.K. productive industry			74	79	83	86	84	89	94	99	100	101	100	105	112	114	2·6

(a) Including coal tar chemicals. (b) Adhesives; polishes; insecticides and disinfectants etc.; printing ink. (c) Excluding amounts paid for services.

against the much sharper changes in total industrial production, the latter therefore largely accounting for the changes in the ratios.

Growth in the Sectors of the Chemical Industry

Table 1 also shows the average per cent. per annum growth rates in various sectors over the period 1954-1961. The average rate of growth for the chemical industry as a whole in this period was 5·8 per cent. per annum, a little higher than the rate over the decade 1950-1960; (in part this difference can be explained by the increasingly important role played in recent years by the faster growing sectors). However within the span 1954 to 1961, the periods 1954-1957 and 1959-1960 showed comparatively rapid rates of growth for the chemical industry as a whole whereas 1958 showed no advance on 1957 and 1961 showed only a small advance on 1960. That production increased in 1961 at all was largely attributable to sustained growth in the pharmaceutical preparations sector and renewed growth in plastics materials in the latter part of the year. Because of this kind of irregularity in growth from year to year the average rates shown should be regarded as no more than indications of growth trends.

The size of the group covering inorganic chemicals, other chemicals, gases, etc., and explosives, and the rapid growth of the organic chemicals and plastics materials sectors make these of special importance in the overall growth of the chemical industry. Inorganic chemicals, other chemicals, gases, etc., and explosives between them accounted for 35 per cent. of the net output of the industry in 1958, but contributed rather under 30 per cent. of the total growth between 1954 and 1961. Organic chemicals and plastics materials, between them accounting for 19 per cent. of the net output of the industry in 1958, contributed nearly 40 per cent. of the total growth between 1954 and 1961. The following sections analyse some of the features of growth in the various sectors.

Inorganic Chemicals

This sector in 1960 accounted for about one tenth of the net output of the chemical industry as a whole. Over the period 1954 to 1961 production increased by an average of some 4 per cent. per annum, a rate above the average for all United Kingdom productive industry.

In examining the reasons for growth, it is necessary to consider in some detail not only the products made by this sector but, of even more importance, their outlets, for this is a sector to a large extent producing materials and intermediates for other sectors and other industries.

Over half the output of this sector consists of a limited number of relatively simple chemicals, e.g., soda ash, caustic soda, calcium carbide, sulphuric acid, chlorine, phosphorus and phosphoric acid, and ammonia, produced in very large quantities and serving as basic materials for industry. The remainder consists of a very wide range of chemicals of varying complexity. In general the products of the sector do not reach the public in recognizable chemical form, losing their identity in the manufacturing process to which they contribute. The chart analyses the main outlets in the United Kingdom for inorganic chemicals in 1960.

Substantial quantities of inorganic chemicals are used in the production of plastics materials and the high rate of growth in plastics has led to a rapidly increasing demand for these chemicals. The production of paint, of paper and of glass has also grown in recent years at rates well above the average for all industry. This is also the case with detergents, though soap production has remained more or less stable. Most of the inorganic chemicals used in man-made fibre production are used in the manufacture of cellulose fibres, for which the growth in output has been small in recent years; the rapid growth in output of the truly synthetic fibres (e.g., nylon, Terylene and acrylics) has had little effect on the total demand for inorganic chemicals.

While inorganic chemicals of one kind or another are used in practically every industry in this country, the chief users seem on balance to have growth rates somewhat higher than the rate of growth for all industry. This helps to explain why inorganic chemicals have expanded more in recent years than industry generally.

Exports are of course a further outlet; it is estimated that about one-quarter of the output of inorganic chemicals is exported directly, the proportion for primary chemicals being relatively low but that for the more highly processed inorganic chemicals being higher. An input-output study for 1954 suggests that for general chemicals as a whole (including organic as well as inorganic chemicals) indirect

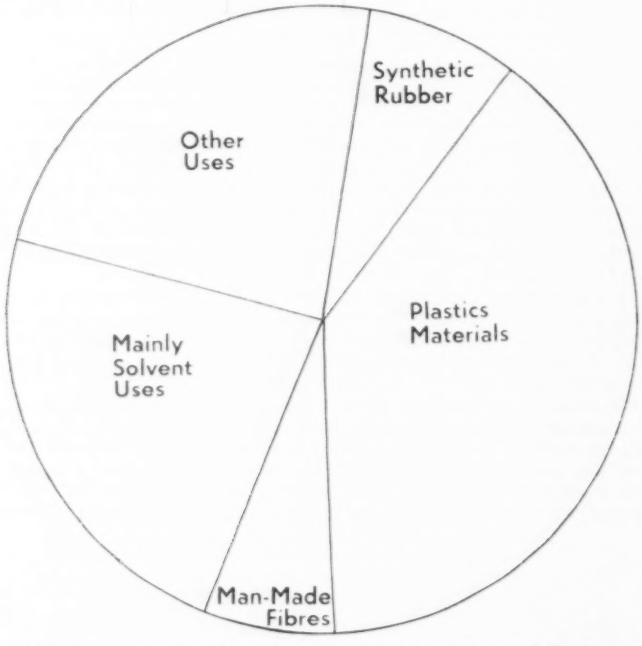
exports then accounted for rather less than one-fifth of output; taking both direct and indirect exports it is estimated that nearly one-half of the output of general chemicals is exported.

Organic Chemicals

This sector (which includes coal tar chemicals) by 1960 accounted for about one-eighth of the net output of the chemical industry. Over the period 1954 to 1961 production increased by an average of over 10 per cent. per annum, a rate of growth surpassed by hardly any other sector of industry (and only by plastics materials within the chemical industry).

Originally this sector was based primarily on alcohol produced by fermentation, and on the by-products of carbonization of coal in the gas and steel industries, e.g., benzene, phenol and naphthalene. Coal by-products are still an important source but to an increasing extent the major raw material used is petroleum, which is cracked to produce the hydrocarbons used in the manufacture of organic chemicals (over half the materials for the manufacture of organic chemicals are now derived from petroleum).

The main outlets for organic chemicals in 1960 are shown in the chart below:



The predominant outlet is plastics materials, and especially thermoplastic materials. As with plastics the rapid growth in recent years in the production of synthetic rubber and synthetic fibres have led to a sharp rise in demand for the organic chemicals used in their manufacture. Solvents are utilized as intermediate materials by a wide range of manufacturing industries (among which paint is very important) and in some service trades(e.g., dry cleaning) and it is impossible to define all the demands that ultimately determine the growth in their production; demand has, however, been growing rapidly in recent years, though not as rapidly as the demand for the organic chemicals used in the production of plastics materials. Other outlets for organic chemicals are many and varied; detergents are an important end use for certain organic chemicals and the production of detergents has been growing strongly in recent years.

Clearly, the main outlets for organic chemicals have grown at rates above the average for all United Kingdom productive industry.

Other Chemicals, Gases, etc., Explosives

This large group, accounting for some one quarter of the net output of the chemical industry, is a particularly heterogeneous one. It is engaged to a considerable extent in carrying a stage further the processing of materials derived from the inorganic and organic chemicals sectors into materials and intermediates for specialist use and outlets. The output of some products of this group, e.g., industrial gases, has grown very rapidly in recent years; as against this the production of explosives has declined. Overall the rate of growth in the period 1954 to 1961 averaged rather less than 5 per cent. per annum, which is higher than the rate for inorganic chemicals though below the average for the chemical industry as a whole.

Plastics Materials

In 1960 this sector accounted for about one-twelfth of the net output of the chemical industry as a whole. It is concerned with the production of basic polymers, condensation products and other plastics materials which are sold in the form of resins, moulding powders, sheets, etc., to a wide variety of industries for further fabrication. It is very closely linked with the organic chemicals sector, from which it draws most of its materials.

Over the period 1954 to 1961 production increased by an average of some 14 per cent. per annum, a quite exceptional rate of growth for a United Kingdom industry. Within the sector the production of thermoplastic materials (e.g., polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene) accounting for over two-thirds of the net output increased by an average of 17 per cent. per annum while thermosetting materials (e.g., phenolics and cresylics, aminoplastics and alkyds) increased by an average of 7 per cent. per annum, though some of the newer thermosetting materials showed increases much above this average.

Other Sectors

Among the remaining sectors of the chemical industry, pharmaceutical preparations showed a high growth rate at over 9 per cent. per annum over the period 1954 to 1961. In 1958 it accounted for less than one-ninth of the net output of the chemical industry, but it contributed one-sixth of the growth over the period. Production of antibiotic preparations increased rapidly and exports of pharmaceutical preparations in general recorded considerable growth.

The fertilizer and toilet preparations sectors with growth rates of the order of 5 per cent. per annum, and paint and varnish with a growth rate of some 4 per cent. per annum over the period 1954 to 1961, all surpassed the average rate for all United Kingdom productive industry. The soap and detergents sector had an overall rate of growth rather lower than the average for all United Kingdom productive industry; however detergents with a little under half the net output of the sector in 1958 had an average growth rate over 1954 to 1961 of rather under 6 per cent. per annum, while soap showed little change over the period. Vegetable and animal oils and fats showed little change overall from 1954 to 1961. Adhesives and polishes grew at less than the average rate for all United Kingdom productive industry but insecticides and disinfectants and printing ink grew at above this average.

Some Reasons for Growth

There are three reasons which go far to explain the relatively fast rate of growth in demand for the products of the chemical industry in recent years:

(a) chemical products, already in demand by virtually all industries, have been used in increasing proportions in place of traditional materials (in many cases even where the consumption of an end product has itself not grown appreciably, its chemical content has increased and with it the total demand for chemicals);

(b) many of the industries using large quantities of chemicals have grown at a rate above the average for all United Kingdom productive industry, e.g., glass, electrical products, and engineering consumer goods.

(c) the relatively favourable price movements which have occurred in recent years in the main chemical materials.

The first tendency is particularly well illustrated by reference to outlets for organic chemicals. Plastics for example have been used to replace ferrous metals in pipes and in refrigerators, non-ferrous metals in electrical fittings, wood in radio casings and decorative laminates, paper and board in packaging, leather in upholstery, and cork in heat insulation. An example of their use to save labour is the substitution of plastic injection mouldings for metal components of complicated shapes requiring considerable machining. Natural rubber and natural fibres have been replaced by synthetics in many applications. Substitution of this kind seems to have been an important factor in growth in the plastics-organic chemicals sectors of the chemical industry, though less important in relation to inorganic chemicals.

It should however be noted that substitution need not merely result in synthetic materials taking a part of the market which the traditional materials would otherwise have enjoyed; it very often leads to an

Exports of 37 per cent Last Year

Salicylic acid, sodium benzoate and phenacetin – important chemicals for pharmaceutical manufacturers all over the world – are stacked high in a warehouse at the Ruabon, North Wales, factory of Monsanto Chemicals Limited, awaiting shipment abroad. Last year Monsanto, one of the largest manufacturers of chemicals and plastics in Britain, exported 37 per cent. of its 200 different products.

expansion of consumption. This may happen in a number of ways. The new materials may enable or help a hitherto unsatisfied demand to be met, e.g., portable radios using light casings of moulded plastics. The inexpensive plastic article may supplement rather than replace the traditional article, e.g., plastic rainwear. The new materials may stimulate development of the potentialities of traditional materials, e.g., drip-dry cottons. Where (as with some engineering consumer goods) use of the new materials can yield substantial reductions in the labour cost of components, they permit price reductions which may bring the finished article out of the luxury into the mass-consumption market with a resultant expansion of demand from which the traditional materials also benefit. Finally, and most important, in so far as use of the new materials brings down the cost and price of finished goods, income is released for use in other directions, and an increase in total consumer demand is made possible.

In regard to the growth of the industries consuming chemicals ((b) above), a point of interest is that the chemical industry has been favourably placed to benefit from rises in 'the standard of living.' In an economy with a high and rising level of income per head, a substantial part of any increase in real purchasing power is spent on goods which would formerly have been regarded as novelties or luxuries but become articles of normal demand. Many chemical products find a large part of their market in the industries which produce such goods; obvious examples are plastics materials in, e.g., television sets, kitchen and garden furniture, cars, boats, and a wide range of other household and recreational goods.

Prices ((c) above)

Prices in the chemical industry have on the whole remained relatively stable as compared with the general level of prices. In some cases, particularly for plastics materials, very considerable price reductions have occurred.

The Movement in Wholesale Prices 1954 to 1961

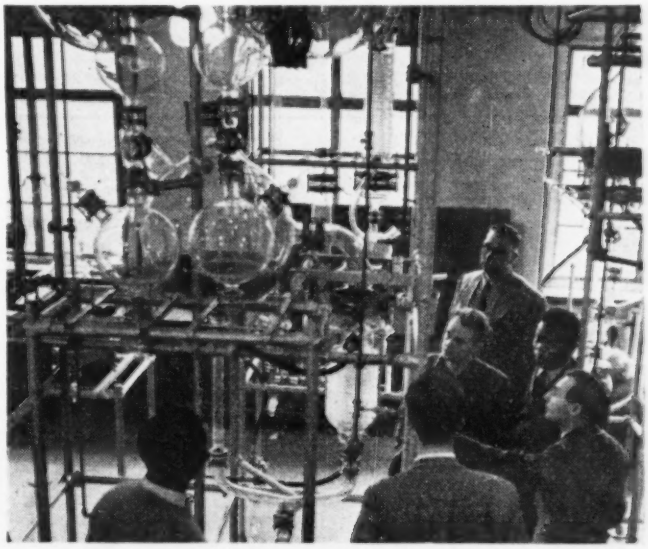
(1954 = 100)

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
All manufactured products	100	103	107	110	111	111	113	116
The chemical industry	100	99	103	106	105	106	105	104
General chemicals	100	102	105	108	108	107	105	104
Pharmaceutical preparations	100	99	99	100	100	99	99	101
Plastics materials	100	97	95	93	92	88	86	81

Industrial consumers have had a strong inducement on price grounds to make use of chemical materials, particularly plastics and similar synthetics. Price considerations have undoubtedly played a big part in the growth in demand for chemicals in substitution for many more traditional materials.

International Trade

Table 2 shows in current value terms (expressed in U.S. dollars) the size and growth of the principal markets for United Kingdom exports of chemicals over the period 1954 to 1960. In value the total export market for chemicals from the main producing countries grew by 73 per cent. as compared with 55 per cent. for United Kingdom chemical exports; thus the United Kingdom share of world export trade declined in the period from 16·2 per cent. in 1954 to 14·6 per cent. in 1960. This is largely explained by the trend of exports to the non-O.E.E.C. sterling area, which was one of the slowest growing markets; here in value the total market increased between 1954 and 1960 by 69 per cent. in value, but United Kingdom exports to it grew by only 37 per cent. In 1954 this area took 46 per cent. of United Kingdom exports of chemicals but in 1960 it took only 41 per cent. For the rest, United Kingdom exports to Western Germany kept pace with the growth in the total market and came near to trebling in value in the period. A nine fold growth in exports to the Soviet



A section of a new £6,000 laboratory, nearing completion at Stretford Technical College, near Manchester. It will be used by chemical-plant operators taking part in a special course, and is equipped with glass plant made by QVF Limited of Stoke-on-Trent. Mr. M. A. Ellison-Taylor, lecturer in charge of the course (right), is seen with operators during a lecture.

A SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer its customers a comprehensive catalogue service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. You can obtain full information about this service by sending a postcard to Sales Promotion (HMSO), Room D.42, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Union and Eastern Europe enabled the United Kingdom to increase considerably its share of that market over the period; to all other countries there was an increase of 67 per cent. in total exports against which United Kingdom exports increased by 57 per cent.

A further point of interest is the part that imports and exports play in relation to home production in the main chemical producing countries. Imports of chemicals from all sources in 1960 were of much the same value in the United Kingdom, Western Germany and the United States, so that imports played a much smaller part in relation to home production for the United States than for either the United Kingdom or Western Germany. For exports, Western Germany with about the same size of chemical production as the United Kingdom directly exported in 1960 (at 1,261 $ million) about 40 per cent. more than the United Kingdom. However, the United States with a chemical production about six times that of the United Kingdom, in 1960 exported less than double the United Kingdom total.

In 1961 direct United Kingdom exports of chemicals rose, at current values, by 3 per cent. over 1960. Exports to E.E.C. countries declined by 2 per cent. overall due to falls of 13 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively for Western Germany and the Netherlands, partly offset by increases of 7 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively for France and Italy. Exports to E.F.T.A. countries were 9 per cent. higher overall in 1961 than in 1960, all countries except Norway showing increases. Exports to the non-O.E.E.C. Sterling Area were some 2 per cent. lower in 1961 than in 1960, and exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe showed little change, but exports to other areas all showed increases.

The United Kingdom's direct exports of chemicals over the whole period 1954-1961 increased by some 60 per cent. at current values, but by an estimated 99 per cent. in volume (as compared with an increase of some 40 per cent. in value and 25 per cent. in volume for all exports). Within the United Kingdom chemical industry the sectors with the highest percentage increases in exports between 1954 and 1961 in terms of current values were plastics materials (over 100 per cent.), organic chemicals (some 80 per cent.), paint and varnish (some 70 per cent.) and pharmaceutical preparations (some 50 per cent.).

Table 2.

Exports of Chemicals by the Main Producing Countries (a)

	1960 exports			Per cent. increase in the value of exports 1954-1960	
	From the United Kingdom	From all main countries	Per cent. of markets held by United Kingdom	From the United Kingdom	From all main countries
	U.S. $ million				
E.E.C. Countries:					
Benelux	21	240	9	79	102
France	24	219	11	52	66
Germany F.R.	37	336	11	177	176
Italy	29	297	10	100	149
Netherlands	44	326	14	108	135
Total E.E.C.	155	1,419	11	102	125
E.F.T.A. Countries:					
Austria	4	95	4	130	93
Denmark	17	109	16	55	86
Norway	16	69	23	81	76
Portugal	9	46	20	70	63
Sweden	30	150	20	77	89
Switzerland	12	182	7	66	120
Total E.F.T.A. (excluding United Kingdom)	88	651	14	72	93
United Kingdom	—	335	—	—	67
Other O.E.E.C. (b)	42	197	21	40	60
United States	30	336	9	50	40
Canada	26	326	8	37	66
Japan	10	219	4	330	222
Non-O.E.E.C. Sterling Area	363	828	44	37	69
Latin America	48	717	7	16	29
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	31	159	20	790	182
Other countries	93	905	10	51	45
Total	887	6,092	15	55	73

(a) 11 main producing countries are covered – E.E.C. countries, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States (excluding Special Category exports), Canada and Japan – which account for some 95% of world exports of chemicals (Standard Industrial Trade Classification group 5) other than from Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe and mainland China.

(b) Greece, Iceland, Irish Republic, Spain, Turkey.

Chemical Engineering Congress for London

THE THIRD CONGRESS of the European Federation of Chemical Engineering will take place over ten days at Olympia next June. This is the first time that the Congress has been held in Britain and the organizers (the Institution of Chemical Engineers and the Society of Chemical Industry) have arranged a programme of papers and discussion on the most significant aspects of chemical engineering today. Great care has been taken to encourage the participation of the world's leading experts in the various fields and the overall theme is the application of sound scientific principles to modern production techniques.

Bigger Premises for Plastics Library

MORE SPACIOUS accommodation is now provided for the British Plastics Federation's Library and Technical Information Department which recently moved to 11 Connaught Place, London, W.2. (Paddington 1471/2). All other Departments of the Federation remain at 47/48 Piccadilly W.1.

The library, which was opened in 1945 and is claimed to be the most comprehensive of its kind in the world, contains some 5,000 publications on plastics and allied subjects, including all relative information published since the war.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1962

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1962.

The Order lists goods (mainly chemicals) which are at present liable to import duty, but which will become temporarily exempt from import duty on March 1, 1962, and will remain exempt until January 1, 1963, or such other date as is specified in the Order. Also included are certain goods for which the current exemption periods have been extended until January 1, 1963, or to such other date as is specified in the Order.

The Order, which came into operation on March 1, 1962, has been published as Statutory Instrument No. 351.

The Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 2) Order, 1962

THE TREASURY have made the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties(Drawback) (No. 2) Order, 1962.

This Order provides for the allowance of drawback of customs or excise duty paid in respect of hydrocarbon oil used in the manufacture or preparation of certain lubricating oil additives.

The Order came into operation on March 1, 1962, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1962, No. 349.

The Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 3) Order, 1962

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 3) Order, 1962.

This Order provides for the allowance of drawback of import duty on the exportation of lemon juice not containing added sweetening matter, and increases the rates of drawback of import duty on imported linseed and linseed oil used in the manufacture of specified exported goods (including printers' inks).

The Order came into operation on March 1, 1962, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1962 No. 350.

Increased Charges for Reprints of Articles

H.M. Stationery Office announce that the charge for reprints of articles appearing in the *Board of Trade Journal* has been increased to £3 0s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. (Larger quantities 5s. 0d. per page for each additional 125 copies).

Minister of State Visits the Border Country and West Scotland

CONTINUING HIS intensive tour of industries in Britain to study the problems and successes of individual exporters, Sir Keith Joseph, the Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited the Borders and the West of Scotland on February 27 and 28.

On Tuesday Sir Keith visited Wilson and Glenny Ltd., Hawick, whose £600,000 new tweed mill was opened last autumn. The company consistently exports between one-third and one-half of its products. Chief markets are the United States, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Western Germany, Italy, Australia and Japan. Later he visited Barrie and Kersel Ltd., manufacturers of knitwear.

This firm has an 80 per cent. export record in women and men's knitwear articles. Their main markets are in the United States, Scandinavia, Germany, Italy, Australia, Switzerland, Holland and Portugal. After lunch with the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce, the Minister went on to Galashiels and toured John Gladstone and Co., Ltd., the largest tweed finishing firm in Scotland, who export 90 per cent. of their processed material. In the evening he met leading Edinburgh exporters at a reception in the North British Hotel.

On Wednesday morning Sir Keith visited William Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., the publishers, in Glasgow. Thirty-five per cent. of their publications are exported to all parts of the world. After lunch with the Kilmarnock and District Chamber of Industries, he visited Glenfield and Kennedy, Ltd., valve specialists and hydraulic engineers. In recent years Glenfield equipment has been used in waterworks and hydro-electric schemes in South Africa, Hong Kong, Brazil, India, Uganda, Spain, Kenya, Pakistan and Sudan. Finally, after meeting the Press and fulfilling a T.V. engagement in Glasgow, Sir Keith met exporters at the North British Hotel, Glasgow.

The Minister was particularly interested in meeting the substantial and established exporters in their own factories. The current programme of visits succeeds last year's government export campaign which was mainly directed at the small and new exporter. Sir Keith also discussed problems of market research and design with local manufacturers.

Other factories to be visited by the Minister in the immediate future are:

WEST RIDING

March 6: Hopkinsons, Ltd., Huddersfield.
John Crossley and Sons, Ltd., Halifax.
William Asquith and Sons, Ltd., Halifax.

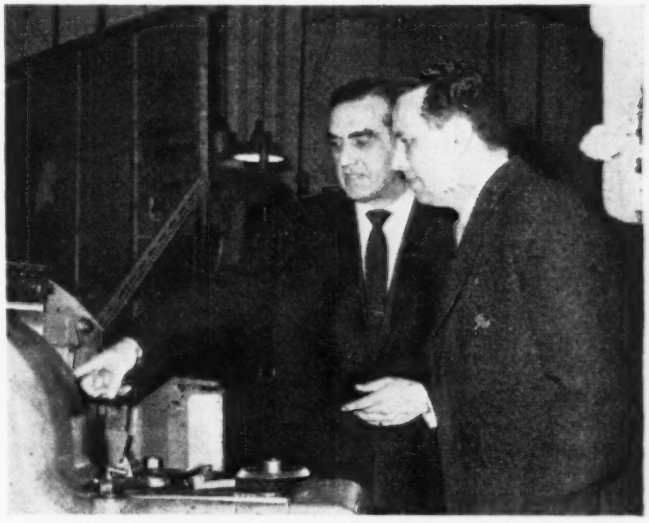
March 7: Rose, Downs and Thompson, Ltd., Hull.
Priestman Bros., Ltd., Hull.
Armstrong Patents, Ltd., Beverley.

Portsmouth Members of Parliament Visit President of the Board of Trade

BRIGADIER Terence Clarke, M.P., Sir Jocelyn Lucas, M.P., and Mr. Geoffrey Stevens, M.P., accompanied by Alderman Albert Johnson called on Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade on February 22 to discuss redundancy in the Portsmouth area arising from the closure of De Havilland's factory there. The deputation expressed their concern at the hardship caused to the displaced workers and the importance of finding a new tenant for the factory as quickly as possible.

The President explained that the disposal of the factory was a commercial matter in which he could not intervene. As regards the employment prospects of De Havilland's redundant employees, he said that there were several thousand jobs in propects in Portsmouth resulting from industrial development which the Board of Trade had approved.

He was reinforced is his view that the redundant employees should not have much difficulty in finding alternative employment by the fact that more than 900 people had left the company's employment in the Portsmouth area in the last twelve months and only a very few had failed to find other jobs.



Sir Keith Joseph (*right*) Minister of State Board of Trade, inspects a machine during his visit to the Molins Machine Co. Ltd., at Deptford, London, S.E.8. He is accompanied by Mr. Desmond Molins, chairman and managing director.

Anglo-Belgium Relationship Strong

SPEAKING at the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Brussels on February 20, Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, referred to the importance of the negotiations for Britain's accession to the Common Market. Dealing firstly with the economic aspect, Sir Keith said there would be results for both Britain and Belgium whatever the outcome of the present talks. 'If, as we hope, the outcome is successful then we can look forward to much increased opportunities for trade in each others markets and for the benefits which a larger community has to offer in the way of quicker growth.'

The Minister went on to say: 'Even though this Chamber of Commerce is primarily interested in trade it would be wrong to leave the impression that our only purpose in seeking to join the Common Market is an economic one. We also share the underlying political objectives of the Community, namely to promote a wider area of unity among the peoples of Europe. But, of course, we have obligations. Among them is the obligation to our Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is generally accepted as a stabilizing influence in the world and anything which reduces this stabilizing force would be a sad loss to us all. Meanwhile we must all welcome this aim to free trade between our two countries.'

Trade between Britain and Belgium tended to increase and both our countries were seeking to increase the rate of growth of their standards of living. Both could only do this to the extent of increased exports. The Minister paid tribute to the Belgian nation which steadily, in an increasingly competitive world, managed to export about 40 per cent. of its industrial production. Both had special areas calling for particular attention. We were sharing more and more in the actual production of goods. In 1960, British investment in Belgian industry acquired, totalled £4·4 million. In the same year Belgian companies invested nearly £1 million in British industry. It was not the foreign capital that mattered so much but the fruitful exchange of skills and techniques.

'The moral of all this is clear – even if it is neither comfortable nor relaxing. It is that we can maintain large populations at even higher standards of living on lands empty of many foods and most raw materials, but only by incessant adaptation.

'The only unchanging law of the modern industrialized world is the law of change. It imposes heavy responsibilities on management of every sort. Both our countries are grappling with the ceaseless implications of this law: by the exchange of visits, of ideas, of inventions, of investment and of salesmen we are treading the same path forward. So the bonds are strengthened. We are to each other, as we have been for so long, friends, allies, markets and competitors. Long may this healthy relationship flourish – and may it grow stronger every year.'

The Common Market and Britain's Leadership

'THE COMMON MARKET alone offers vistas which would have made Cobden giddy', said Mr. R. A. Butler, the Home Secretary, when he addressed the Manchester Luncheon Club at the Town Hall, Manchester, on February 23: 'In solving the problems of industrial competition and agricultural adjustment we shall need all the leadership and ingenuity of the Manchester School.'

He went on: 'The complex negotiations on agriculture started yesterday. If we decide to enter, that is if we can obtain the terms and conditions we have postulated, Britain will have a vital position in the world. We shall play our full part in a united Europe, a developing Commonwealth and a stronger Western alliance. These are our overriding policy objectives.

'By developing with the United States joint policies for trade and aid, Europe can do much to promote better living standards and political stability in poorer countries, including those in the Commonwealth. A new prospect now offers of further co-operation with the United States to reduce barriers of trade between industrial countries generally and for the benefit of all countries throughout the world, developed and underdeveloped alike, and of working with the Six and our other friends towards the economic and social betterment of Europe.

'The Treaty of Rome provides for common commercial, agricultural and transport policies, and co-ordinated economic policies. It looks towards the freer movement of persons, services and capital between members. It provides for common rules governing monopolies, restrictive practices, dumping and State aid.

'In heading for this position we must keep our industries trim and manoeuvrable like the ships of the line which fought the immense galleons of the Spanish Armada, we must not worship massive size, we must retain character and individuality.'

Purchase Tax on Garden Umbrellas

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that some misapprehension exists as to the treatment for Purchase Tax purposes of garden umbrellas. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise wish to remind the trade that the description of umbrella which they have agreed to accept as an article of garden furniture taxable at the 12½ per cent. rate under Group 16(a) (ii) [formerly Group 16(b) (ii)] of the Tax Schedule is as follows:

(a) the span when open is 5 feet or more (measured straight across the diameter from the tip of one rib to the tip of the rib directly opposite);

(b) the length of the pole (sometimes jointed so that the top can be placed at an angle to the pole) is 6 feet or more, whether in one piece or built up by joints;

(c) instead of a crooked or other handle, the pole either has a spike for embedding in earth or has some appropriate axial fitting for putting into a prepared holder or base, or is complete with the prepared holder or base; the umbrella is unsuitable for carrying except for short distances;

(d) the cover is usually a bright colour or colours and is never a self colour black.

With regard to (d) the Commissioners are prepared to accept at the 12½ per cent. rate under Group 16(a) (ii) umbrellas with covers of dark green colour which otherwise comply with the above; but umbrellas with black covers are in any case excluded, and are chargeable at 25 per cent. under Group 21.

Anti-Dumping Duty on Irish Butter Revoked

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce thst the Anti-Dumping Duty Order, 1961, which came into force on November 29, 1961, imposing an anti-dumping duty of £10 5s. 0d. per cwt. on butter originating in the Republic of Ireland has been revoked by the Anti-Dumping Duty Order, 1961 (Revocation) Order, 1962 (*see page* 446).

Imports of Textiles from China

THE ARRANGEMENTS for imports from China of yarn and cloth of cotton or rayon (as set out in Notice to Importers No. 966 of January 24, 1961, see *Board of Trade Journal* January 27, 1961, page 197) are being continued for the year ending February 28, 1963. Details are given in Notice to Importers, No. 999, of February 23, 1962.

Deputation From Cheshire C.C. and Winsford U.D.C. at the Board of Trade

REPRESENTATIVES of the Cheshire County Council and the Winsford Urban District Council, led by Wing Commander R. G. Grant-Ferris, M.P., called on Mr. Frederick Erroll, the President of the Board of Trade, on Monday. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, The Earl Jellicoe, was also present. The deputation drew attention to the need for more industry in Winsford to provide employment for Manchester's overspill population which was to be housed there. They asked the President to give favourable consideration to applications for industrial development certificates from industrialists who wished to build factories in Winsford.

The President explained that the Board of Trade's first responsibility was to the Development Districts. He could not approve for Winsford industrial development which could be carried out in the Development Districts. He said he would give favourable consideration, however, to applications from firms in the Manchester area who wished to develop in Winsford and whose projects could not be located in a Development District. He promised to examine, in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the problems raised by the deputation.

Marking of Imported Spectacle Frames

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised by the Standing Committee (General Merchandise) set up under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, that imported spectacle frames should be required to bear an indication of origin at the time of sale and exposure for sale in the United Kingdom.

This recommendation is contained in the Report of the Standing Committee, published on February 21, 1962, as Cmnd. 1633. Copies of the Report may be purchased, price 5d. (by post 7½d.), direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

A notice about the reference of this matter to the Standing Committee was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 17, 1961 (page 385).

Note: Representations to the Board of Trade by traders or other members of the public regarding the marking of imported goods are referred to the Standing Committee (General Merchandise). An affirmative recommendation of the Committee, if accepted by the Board of Trade, is put into effect (subject to approval by Parliament) by means of an Order in Council.

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for companies seeking export business can often be obtained for suitable news items through the Central Office of Information, which collects material from industry for distribution overseas through the Government Information Services. C.O.I. is interested in Press and magazine material, films and tape recordings for radio stations. Contact should be made with the appropriate Regional Office at the addresses given below:

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 28543.)

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474 – Telex 55119.)

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221.)

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951.)

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. M. F. Hackett, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8.)

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122.)

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. S. J. Fletcher, 30 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 37026/7.)

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, King Edward Buildings, 205 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376.)

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. G. Mould, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199.)

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501.)

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210.)

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327.)

Retail Trade in Northern Ireland in December

STATISTICS PREPARED by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in December was some 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier compared with increases of 3 per cent. in November and in the fourth quarter. The value of sales for 1961 as a whole was 5 per cent. up on 1960.

Sales by food shops and by clothing and footwear shops showed increases of 4 per cent. in December, and for the year as a whole increases of 7 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively. Sales by household goods shops in December were 5 per cent. lower than a year earlier and for 1961 as a whole showed no change on the previous year.

A brief description of these new statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Telephone: Belfast 28271, Ext. 112.)

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1960 Year	102	+ 2	101	+ 1	104	+ 4	94	— 6	105	+ 5
1961 Year	107	+ 5	108	+ 7	108	+ 4	94	Nil	109	+ 4
1960 Third quarter	98	+ 3	100	+ 2	93	+ 7	88	— 7	102	+ 6
Fourth quarter	115	+ 2	108	+ 3	122	+ 3	102	—16	128	+ 6
1961 First quarter	99	+ 7	105	+ 8	96	+11	88	— 5	93	+ 6
Second quarter	105	+ 3	107	+ 9	112	— 3	93	— 2	102	+ 2
Third quarter	104	+ 6	105	+ 6	97	+ 5	97	+10	109	+ 6
Fourth quarter	120	+ 3	113	+ 5	127	+ 4	99	— 3	131	+ 2
1961 April	100	+ 1	105	+15	99	—15	87	— 8	96	— 4
May	110	+ 5	108	+ 6	126	+ 1	104	+ 2	104	+ 5
June	105	+ 5	107	+ 5	110	+ 6	88	Nil	104	+ 4
July	101	+ 5	102	+ 4	94	+ 3	95	+14	119	+ 6
August	106	+ 7	107	+ 6	98	+ 8	103	+ 8	111	+ 7
September	104	+ 6	106	+ 6	100	+ 3	92	+ 8	108	+ 6
October	107	+ 4	107	+ 5	111	+ 4	99	Nil	105	+ 2
November	115	+ 3	112	+ 6	127	+ 4	105	— 4	116	+ 2
December	135	+ 2	120	+ 4	144	+ 4	93	— 5	170	+ 2

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of Industrial Production for Northern Ireland for December 1961, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce is 118 (1954 = 100). This is five points lower than the index for November 1961, and six points lower than in December 1960.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups in December 1961, with the increase or decrease on December 1960 shown in brackets are: Textiles 98 (−10 points); Clothing 135 (−2); Engineering and Metals 88 (−23); Food, Drink and Tobacco 151 (−7); Other Manufacturing Industries 140 (+6); Construction 125 (+24); Gas, Electricty and Water 184 (+11).

Index of Retail Prices in January

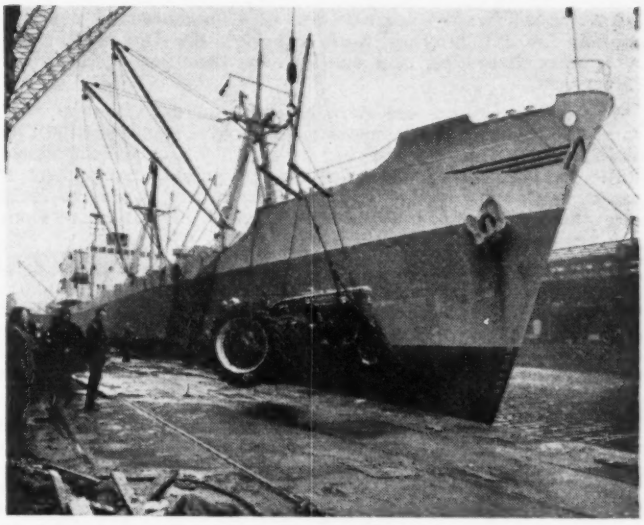
THE MINISTERY OF LABOUR announce that at January 16, 1962, the official index figure* which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 17, 1956 (taken as 100), was 117, the same figure as at December 12, 1961. Calculated to one decimal, the January index was 117·5 compared with 117·1 in December.

* Details of the principal changes in the index groups between mid-Deecmber 1961 and mid-January 1962 were given in the February issue of *Ministry of Labour Gazette* published on Thursday, March 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

BRITISH-BUILT TRACTORS FOR U.S.A.



The first consignment of 604 British-built McCormick International B-450 'Farmall tractors being loaded abroad the Swedish vessel 'Nordia' at the London Docks. Worth nearly £500,000, the tractors, made by International Harvester Company of Great Britain Ltd., are destined for the cotton fields in the Southern states of America.

New British Standards

THE FOLLOWING new British Standards are available from British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.:

Handbook 2	Workshop practice	£3
B.S. 1416 C	Colour standards for rennet casein	7s 6d.
2812	Dimensions of glass milk bottles: Part 2: Bottles for sterilized milk	3s.
Suppt. 1 to (PD 4411)	B.S. 2814 : 1957 . Surface-mounted 13-ampere switch socket-outlets	2s.
2872	Schedule of copper alloys: Forging stock and forgings	17s 6d.
3447	Glossary of terms used in the glass industry	15s.
3451	Methods of testing fusion welds in aluminium and aluminium alloys	6s.
3452	Copper/chrome water-borne wood preservatives and their application	6s.
3453	Fluoride/arsenate/chromate/dinitrophenol water-borne wood preservatives and their application	7s. 6d.
3456	The testing and approval of domestic electrical appliances: Part B: Motor-operated appliances. Section B1 : 1962 . General Requirements	8s. 6d.
3457	Materials for water tap washers	3s.
3459	Drawing office drafting stands	3s.
3460	Draughtsmen's chairs	3s.
3462	Metal spectacle frames	5s.
3463	Observation and gauge glasses for pressure vessels	7s. 6d.
3464	Cast iron gate valves for general purposes	7s. 6d.
3466	Methods of test for resistance per unit length of metallic electrical resistance material	4s.
3467	Method of test for temperature coefficient of resistance of alloy wire for precision resistors	4s. 6d.
3468	Austenitic cast iron	6s.
3469	Dimensions of instrument precision rolling bearings (ball bearings)	5s.
3470	Field gates and posts	7s. 6d.
3471	Electrical heating equipment for domestic aquaria	5s.
3497	Asbestos cement board (incombustible) for electrical purposes	5s.
3503	Impregnated asbestos cement board (self extinguishing) for electrical purposes	6s.
New code of practice:		
CP 3 Chapter IV:	Precautions against fire: Part 1: Fire precautions in flats and maisonnettes over 80 ft. in height	7s. 6d.
New aircraft standard:		
SP 91 and 92	Hose clips (worm drive type) for aircraft	7s. 6d.

Cancellation of 'Licences of Right'

THE ENDORSEMENT 'Licences of Right' on the undermentioned Patent was cancelled on February 12, 1962.

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
832,489	Midland Silicones Ltd.	Process for preparing high polymeric siloxanes.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

Commonwealth Trade

THE COMBINED EXPORTS of Commonwealth countries account for a quarter of world exports*; the United Kingdom contributes about 9 per cent. and the other countries together about 16 per cent.

The tables on page 439 show the trade of the Commonwealth with the principal non-Commonwealth markets from 1954 until the middle of 1961, the latest period for which this detail is available. Although the factors which influence economic development in particular Commonwealth countries differ widely, it may be useful to examine in broad terms the way in which the pattern of Commonwealth trade has been developing.

Since 1954 there has been a much larger increase in the trade of Commonwealth countries with other areas – the United States, Europe and the Far East – than in trade between Commonwealth countries. This is true of exports, but is even more marked in the case of imports. United Kingdom trade with other Commonwealth countries has increased comparatively slowly and less than the trade between these countries.

Many factors have given rise to this pattern in the development of trade. The liberalization of imports, particularly from dollar sources, during the 1950s must have contributed to the change. Another factor has been the rapid expansion of output in the industrial countries of Western Europe and in Japan. The trade of a number of Commonwealth countries has been affected by the weakness in prices of primary commodities during the past few years, and the pattern of aid to developing countries may also have played a part.

Exports

Total exports from the Commonwealth, including the exports from Commonwealth countries to each other, increased by 32 per cent. between 1954 and 1960 to over £9,000 million, compared with an increase of 46 per cent. in world exports, and the Commonwealth share of this trade declined from 28 per cent. to 25 per cent. (Exports from the Republic of South Africa, excluded from these totals, account for a further 1 per cent.). This pattern continued into the first half of 1961.

The smaller rise in Commonwealth exports than in world exports was common to both the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth countries as a group. Within the Commonwealth there were marked variations in the experience of individual member countries. United Kingdom exports increased slightly more than the average for all Commonwealth countries bringing her share of total Commonwealth exports to 37 per cent. in 1960. Of the other large exporting countries Canada increased her share of Commonwealth exports marginally to 21 per cent, and so did the Federation of Malaya and State of Singapore, to 6 per cent. On the other hand, shipments from Australia, India and New Zealand, which include a high proportion of primary commodities, increased less than the average, and their shares of total Commonwealth exports declined slightly to 7 per cent., 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. In the first half of 1961, however, Australia and India recovered some of the ground lost.

Commonwealth countries' exports to each other accounted for rather more than a third of total Commonwealth exports in 1960. This trade increased by 17 per cent. between 1954 and 1960. Exports to non-Commonwealth markets increased by 43 per cent., so that these markets took a larger proportion of Commonwealth exports in 1960 than in 1954. This was the general picture for both the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth countries as a group. But in the latter case the relatively small increase of 16 per cent. in their exports to the Commonwealth reflected the very small rise of 7 per cent. in the value of shipments to the United Kingdom, their exports to each other were 34 per cent. higher in 1960 than in 1954. The increase in the exports of these countries to non-Commonwealth markets between 1954 and 1960 was mainly in exports to countries outside Europe and the United States.

The share of United Kingdom exports going to the Commonwealth fell from 41 per cent. to 37 per cent. in 1960, and the proportion of other Commonwealth countries' exports coming to the United Kingdom fell from 29 per cent. to 24 per cent. The large increase in United Kingdom exports to non-Commonwealth destinations was spread over European and non-European countries, including the United States, although there was a sharp fall in shipments to this market in 1961.

*Excluding the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries and the People's Republic of China.

Imports

Aggregate imports into the Commonwealth also increased less than world imports between 1954 and 1960, although the difference was less marked than in the case of exports. It reflected the below-average increase of 35 per cent. in United Kingdom imports; arrivals into the other Commonwealth countries as a group were up by 47 per cent. This general pattern also continued into the first half of 1961.

Between 1954 and 1960 imports by Commonwealth countries from non-Commonwealth sources rose by 60 per cent. and the proportion of total Commonwealth imports arriving from non-Commonwealth countries increased from 57 per cent. to 65 per cent. The increase in United Kingdom imports from non-Commonwealth sources, 57 per cent., was less than the 62 per cent. rise in other Commonwealth countries' imports from these third countries. This trend of imports from non-Commonwealth sources, increasing more than intra-Commonwealth imports, continued into the first half of 1961.

The increase between 1954 and 1960 in United Kingdom imports from non-Commonwealth sources was most marked in the case of the United States and the European Economic Community – arrivals from the latter sources rose by 70 per cent. and those from the United States doubled. Imports into the other Commonwealth countries from the European Economic Community rose by more than 80 per cent. between 1954 and 1960, and those from sources outside Europe and the United States increased by more than 70 per cent. Arrivals from the United States were up by 50 per cent., and this remained the major source of other Commonwealth countries' imports supplying 30 per cent. of their total imports in 1960.

As already mentioned, the comparatively small increase in intra-Commonwealth trade reflected the very small increase in shipments to the United Kingdom from other parts of the Commonwealth. These accounted for 36 per cent. of total United Kingdom imports in 1960 – slightly less in the first half of 1961 – compared with 45 per cent. in 1954. Arrivals into the other Commonwealth countries as a group from the United Kingdom were 21 per cent. higher in 1960 than in 1954, and the United Kingdom share of these countries' total imports fell in this period from 26 per cent. to 21 per cent. Their imports from each other rose by 30 per cent.

A Ruston and Hornsby skid mounted alternator set being transported on a land sledge prior to installation at the Mawson base, the main Australian antarctic station. The whole of the power for heating, lighting, all radio communications, aircraft control, and the many scientific instruments at the station depends on these sets.

Table 1: Commonwealth Imports

£ thousand million

	IMPORTS (a) (b) FROM								
	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth Countries	Total Commonwealth Countries	United States of America	E.E.C.	EFTA excluding United Kingdom	Other non-Commonwealth Countries	Total Non-Commonwealth Countries	World
THE COMMONWEALTH (c)									
1954	1·15	2·17	3·32	1·59	0·76	0·43	1·66	4·44	7·76
1955	1·26	2·41	3·67	1·92	0·90	0·49	1·89	5·19	8·86
1956	1·29	2·43	3·73	2·21	0·99	0·52	2·02	5·73	9·46
1957	1·36	2·38	3·74	2·37	1·05	0·55	2·33	6·30	10·04
1958	1·27	2·17	3·45	2·02	1·05	0·50	2·30	5·86	9·31
1959	1·27	2·31	3·58	2·21	1·15	0·52	2·39	6·27	9·84
1960	1·39	2·50	3·89	2·53	1·34	0·62	2·62	7·10	10·99
1960 January-June	0·70	1·25	1·95	1·28	0·67	0·30	1·28	3·52	5·48
July-December	0·68	1·25	1·93	1·26	0·66	0·32	1·34	3·58	5·51
1961 January-June	0·73	1·21	1·94	1·23	0·69	0·32	1·35	3·59	5·53
UNITED KINGDOM (d)									
1954	—	1·51	1·51	0·28	0·39	0·33	0·85	1·85	3·36
1955	—	1·66	1·66	0·42	0·49	0·37	0·92	2·20	3·86
1956	—	1·62	1·62	0·41	0·49	0·39	0·96	2·24	3·86
1957	—	1·61	1·61	0·48	0·49	0·40	1·06	2·43	4·04
1958	—	1·45	1·45	0·35	0·53	0·37	1·05	2·30	3·75
1959	—	1·54	1·54	0·37	0·56	0·39	1·12	2·44	3·98
1960	—	1·64	1·64	0·57	0·66	0·46	1·21	2·90	4·54
1960 January-June	—	0·84	0·84	0·26	0·34	0·23	0·60	1·43	2·27
July-December	—	0·80	0·80	0·31	0·32	0·24	0·61	1·48	2·27
1961 January-June	—	0·81	0·81	0·24	0·34	0·24	0·64	1·47	2·27
OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (e)									
1954	1·15	0·67	1·81	1·30	0·37	0·10	0·82	2·59	4·40
1955	1·26	0·75	2·01	1·50	0·41	0·12	0·96	2·99	5·00
1956	1·29	0·82	2·11	1·80	0·50	0·13	1·06	3·49	5·60
1957	1·36	0·77	2·13	1·89	0·56	0·15	1·26	3·87	6·00
1958	1·27	0·73	2·00	1·67	0·51	0·13	1·24	3·56	5·56
1959	1·27	0·76	2·03	1·84	0·59	0·13	1·27	3·83	5·86
1960	1·39	0·86	2·25	1·96	0·67	0·15	1·41	4·20	6·45
1960 January-June	0·70	0·41	1·11	1·02	0·33	0·08	0·68	2·10	3·21
July-December	0·68	0·45	1·13	0·95	0·34	0·08	0·73	2·10	3·23
1961 January-June	0·73	0·41	1·13	0·99	0·35	0·08	0·71	2·12	3·25

(a) Excludes the trade of the British Protected States in the Middle East except in so far as this is recorded in the imports and exports of other Commonwealth countries.
(b) National valuations. Most Commonwealth countries record their imports at c.i.f. valuations; the major exceptions are Canada, Australia and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland whose imports are recorded at f.o.b. valuatione.
(c) Excludes the Republic of South Africa and also South West Africa. The High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, whose trade figures are included with those of the Republic of South Africa and whose trade was of the order of £8 to £10 million in 1959, are also excluded.
(d) Values for 1961 include revised estimated average values for parcel post: 1960 figures have been re-calculated on this basis. Cinematograph film is excluded in 1959.

Table 2: Commonwealth Exports (a) (b)

£ thousand million

	EXPORTS (a) (b) TO								
	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth Countries	Total Commonwealth Countries	United States of America	E.E.C.	EFTA excluding United Kingdom	Other non-Commonwealth Countries	Total Non-Commonwealth Countries	World
THE COMMONWEALTH (c)									
1954	1·25	1·73	2·98	1·30	0·90	0·39	1·45	4·04	7·02
1955	1·32	1·88	3·20	1·47	1·00	0·40	1·60	4·47	7·67
1956	1·34	1·97	3·32	1·61	1·11	0·43	1·80	4·97	8·28
1957	1·26	2·03	3·29	1·71	1·19	0·45	1·98	5·32	8·61
1958	1·20	1·93	3·13	1·68	1·06	0·42	1·84	5·00	8·13
1959	1·29	1·98	3·27	1·97	1·16	0·46	1·95	5·54	8·81
1960	1·34	2·16	3·50	1·86	1·28	0·51	2·14	5·79	9·28
1960 January-June	0·68	1·07	1·75	0·97	0·65	0·26	1·09	2·97	4·72
July-December	0·66	1·09	1·75	0·88	0·63	0·25	1·05	2·81	4·56
1961 January-June	0·63	1·07	1·71	0·88	0·69	0·28	1·20	3·05	4·76
UNITED KINGDOM (d)									
1954	—	1·14	1·14	0·16	0·39	0·31	0·75	1·61	2·75
1955	—	1·22	1·22	0·20	0·42	0·31	0·84	1·77	2·99
1956	—	1·29	1·29	0·26	0·48	0·34	0·92	1·99	3·29
1957	—	1·34	1·34	0·26	0·51	0·35	0·97	2·09	3·43
1958	—	1·28	1·28	0·29	0·46	0·33	0·96	2·04	3·32
1959	—	1·28	1·28	0·38	0·51	0·36	0·93	2·18	3·46
1960	—	1·36	1·36	0·34	0·57	0·40	1·03	2·33	3·70
1960 January-June	—	0·68	0·68	0·19	0·29	0·20	0·53	1·21	1·90
July-December	—	0·68	0·68	0·15	0·28	0·20	0·50	1·12	1·80
1961 January-June	—	0·70	0·70	0·13	0·33	0·22	0·57	1·25	1·95
OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (c)									
1954	1·25	0·60	1·85	1·13	0·51	0·08	0·70	2·43	4·27
1955	1·32	0·66	1·98	1·27	0·58	0·08	0·77	2·70	4·67
1956	1·34	0·68	2·02	1·36	0·64	0·09	0·89	2·97	5·00
1957	1·26	0·69	1·95	1·45	0·68	0·09	1·01	3·24	5·19
1958	1·20	0·66	1·86	1·39	0·60	0·09	0·88	2·95	4·81
1959	1·29	0·70	1·99	1·59	0·65	0·10	1·02	3·36	5·35
1960	1·34	0·80	2·13	1·52	0·71	0·12	1·11	3·46	5·59
1960 January-June	0·68	0·39	1·07	0·78	0·36	0·06	0·56	1·76	2·83
July-December	0·66	0·41	1·07	0·73	0·36	0·05	0·55	1·70	2·76
1961 January-June	0·63	0·38	1·01	0·75	0·36	0·06	0·64	1·80	2·81

(a) See footnote (a) to Table 1.
(b) Exports include re-exports.
(c) See footnote (c) to Table 1.
(d) See footnote (d) to Table 1.

Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

ORDERS ON HAND with industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors declined further in December. The shrinking order book is the result of falling new orders and increasing deliveries of completed orders. In the fourth quarter the volume of deliveries was 5 per cent. more than a year earlier and the volume of net new orders 5 per cent. less. The fall in new orders was in orders from the home market, 6 per cent. less than in the fourth quarter of 1960; new export orders were the same as a year earlier. At the end of December orders on hand for the home market, which had been falling since the end of April, were back to the same level as at the end of 1960, 8 per cent. less than the peak at the end April 1961. Export order on hand were rising until the end of November but fell in December. The December figure, relating to a holiday month when ordering tends to be erratic, does not necessarily imply a marked change in demand for British capital goods overseas.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in December was 3 per cent. more than a year earlier. Production in December 1960 was, however, high: making some allowance for this and for seasonal factors production in these industries in December was about the same as in October and November but less than had been achieved in September. During 1961 production in the engineering and electrical goods industries increased by 4 per cent. Most of the increase occurred in the first half of the year. Production in 1961 was 6 per cent. more than in 1960.

The volume of exports of goods made in the engineering and electrical goods industries in the fourth quarter of 1961 was 6 per cent. more than a year earlier. Taking the year as a whole exports in 1961 were 11 per cent. more than in 1960. There was a large increase in engineering exports at the end of 1960 and the beginning of 1961 but little change thereafter apart from seasonal movements and distortion in the timing of exports due to dock strikes.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering Industries (a)

Table 1 — **Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)**

	Total			Export			Home	
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries =100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries =100		Average 1958 deliveries =100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	123	115
1961*	120	123	122	127	122	117	124	121
1960 1st Quarter	110	137	115	110	132	111	139	116
2nd Quarter	112	119	113	112	113	109	121	114
3rd Quarter	117	117	105	118	118	102	117	106
4th Quarter	117	122	122	119	125	122	120	121
1961 1st Quarter	127	142	119	125	133	119	146	119
2nd Quarter	126	122	124	123	115	118	124	126
3rd Quarter	124	112	115	127	116	108	111	118
4th Quarter*	120	116	127	127	125	123	113	129
1960 October	117	119	121	118	120	120	118	122
November	119	130	120	120	133	121	129	119
December	117	116	124	119	121	125	114	124
1961 October*	123	119	128	128	125	116	117	132
November*	122	116	128	129	131	125	110	128
December*	120	113	127	127	117	129	111	126

* Provisional.

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

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Engineering Statistics (*Continued*)

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958 = 100			1954 = 100		December 1958 = 100	
1954	92	97	81	100	109	107	111
1955	98	102	89	109	119	111	122
1956	98	101	91	116	118	119	117
1957	100	103	96	117	114	116	113
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121*	..	..	136	122*	127*	120*
1960 1st Quarter	116	114	118	124	110	112	110
2nd Quarter	112	112	113	122	113	113	113
3rd Quarter	105	105	106	114	119	121	118
4th Quarter	122	120	126	127	119	121	118
1961 1st Quarter	118	120	116	143	128	127	129
2nd Quarter	123	125	121	140	128	125	129
3rd Quarter	115	117	112	126	127	129	126
4th Quarter	127*	..	..	135	122*	127*	120*
1960 October	122	119	127		118	121	117
November	121	119	125		120	122	119
December	123	122	127		119	121	118
1961 October	126*	..	..		125*	130*	124*
November	127*	..	..		124*	130*	122*
December	127*	..	..		122*	127*	120*

* Provisional.

(a) These indices are adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industry.
(d) Indices of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries. The index numbers for 1954 to 1957 are based on much less complete information than those for 1958 and give a broad indication of the direction of change, rather than a reliable measure of its extent.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, February 23, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Look at Life Series 12:					
Earning Their Keep	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27182	8	February 19
Down in the Forest	" "	" "	Br/E 27183	9	February 19
Escort for Hire	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Danziger Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27187	66	February 19
Fate Takes a Hand	" "	" "	Br/E 27188	72	February 19
Sunday Thoughts Series 11:					
No. 4. Without Prejudice	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Religious Films Ltd.	Br/E 27189	3	February 19
No. 5. The Bequest	" "	" "	Br/E 27190	4	February 19
No. 6. It Depends How You Look at It	" "	" "	Br/E 27191	4	February 19
No. 7. Better than Light	" "	" "	Br/E 27192	3	February 19
No. 8. The Signature	" "	" "	Br/E 27193	4	February 19
No. 9. Just Imagine	" "	" "	Br/E 27194	3	February 19
No. 10. Windows	" "	" "	Br/E 27195	3	February 19
No. 11. The Tree of Life	" "	" "	Br/E 27196	3	February 19
No. 12. Our Time	" "	" "	Br/E 27197	3	February 19
Go to Blazes	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Picture Corporation	Br/E 27198	83	February 20
Gliding	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Frank Gardner	Br/E 27203	14	February 21
Pathe Pictorial Series 365-377:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 375	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27204	8	February 22
Movietone News 1706A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26913	7	February 23
Movietone News 1707	" "	" "	Br/E 26914	7	February 23
Pathe News 62-15	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26966	7	February 23
Pathe News 62-16	" "	" "	Br/E 26967	7	February 23
		FOREIGN			
Bring Back the Bone	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Sovexport Films	F 27184	11	February 19
Twilight Girls	" "	Contact Organization	F 27185	75	February 19
Daniella by Night	" "	" "	F 27186	84	February 19
Paris Vice Patrol	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Cocifrance-Elysees-Films	F 27199	83	February 21
Klondyke Strike Out	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Terrytoons Inc.	F 27200	6	February 21
He-Man Seaman	" "	" "	F 27201	6	February 21
Where There's Smoke	" "	" "	F 27202	6	February 21
The Big Search	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Dudley Pictures International (Great Britain) Ltd.	F 27205	67	February 22
House of Women	" "	Warner-Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 27206	69	February 22
It Happened All Night (L'Affaire D'une Nuit)	Bargate Films Ltd.	Production Generale De Films	F 27207	100	February 23
Alone	Curzon Film Distributors Ltd.	Yugoslavia Film	F 27208	13	February 23

The playing time of the film 'Man Trap' (F 27044) registered on December 12, 1961, has been amended to 85 minutes.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Import and Export Prices in January

THE OVERALL import and export price indices and the terms of trade for January were unchanged from the December levels of 96, 113 and 85 respectively (1954 = 100).

A slight decrease in the overall import price index, not reflected in the rounded index, was almost entirely due to a fall of one point in the index for the basic materials class of imports. Movements in the remaining classes of imports were of only marginal significance.

There were slight increases in the overall export price index and in that for manufactured goods, but these were not reflected in the rounded indices. Within the manufactured goods class of exports the increase was due mainly to an increase of one point in the metals index. The textiles index also increased by half of one per cent. although this rise was not reflected in the rounded index.

The method of calculating the import and export price indices was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

(1954 = 100)

	Imports					Exports						* Terms of Trade
		Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D		Manufactured Goods (Class D)					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactures	Total	Total	† Metals	‡ Engineering Products	§ Textiles (excluding clothing)	Other	
1955	103	101	104	102	109	102	102	104	103	100	102	101
1956	105	101	106	110	110	106	106	112	107	99	104	99
1957	107	101	110	128	104	111	109	115	112	101	106	96
1958	99	97	96	112	101	110	111	118	115	101	105	90
1959	98	98	93	104	104	109	111	115	117	98	106	90
1960	99	97	96	98	107	111	114	118	120	102	106	89
1961	97	94	95	96	107	112	115	118	122	106	106	86
1960 July	98	95	97	97	108	111	114	120	119	103	106	88
August	98	95	95	98	108	111	113	120	119	104	104	88
September	98	97	95	96	108	112	115	118	122	103	105	88
October	99	99	95	96	107	112	115	117	122	105	107	88
November	99	99	95	96	107	111	114	119	119	103	107	89
December	98	98	93	96	107	111	114	118	120	104	106	88
1961 January	98	97	94	95	107	112	114	118	121	105	106	88
February	97	94	94	96	107	112	115	119	122	107	105	87
March	97	95	94	96	107	112	115	118	121	106	106	87
April	98	96	95	97	108	112	115	118	121	107	106	88
May	99	96	97	96	109	112	115	117	120	107	107	88
June	98	95	96	95	108	112	115	116	121	108	106	88
July	97	92	97	96	107	112	115	118	121	105	106	86
August	95	91	96	93	106	112	115	119	122	107	105	85
September	95	91	95	95	106	112	115	117	123	106	106	85
October	96	91	95	96	106	112	115	118	122	106	106	85
November	96	93	93	97	106	112	115	118	122	104	107	85
December	96	93	94	96	106	113	116	118	123	106	107	85
1962 January	96	93	93	96	106	113	116	119	123	106	107	85

* Import price index as percentage of the export price index. † Export List Division D.12, 13 and 14.
‡ Export List Division D.15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22. § Export List Division D.6, 7, 8 and 9.

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Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for December, 1961, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 112 (seasonally adjusted), which is about the same as in the two previous months. In the fourth quarter of 1961 as a whole, production was 2 to 3 per cent. below the third quarter. For 1961 as a whole, output was rather more than 1 per cent. above the previous year.

In the following table several of the figures have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

Standard Industrial Classification Order Number		1959	1960	1961 (prov.)	1960				1961			
					3rd Qtr.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	3rd Qtr. (prov.)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (prov.)
II-XVIII	All industries	105	112	114	106	119	118	112	107	118	119	111
II	Mining and quarrying	97	94		83	99	99	92	83	100	103	94
III-XVI	Total manufacturing industries	106	115	115	108	122	120	112	108	119	119	109
III	Food, drink and tobacco	104	107		104	112	113	109	108	117	116	106
	Food	102	104		101	111	111	107	104	115	113	
	Drink and tobacco	107	112		110	114	118	113	116	121	124	
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	111	122		119	127	128	118	118	128	129	119
	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	107	117		117	122	118	123	121	119	125	
	General chemicals, etc.	111	123		119	128	130	118	118	129	129	
V	Metal manufacture: Ferrous	104	121		113	129	127	118	103	110	107	97
	Non-ferrous	107	123		113	126	129	114	111	120	121	
VI-IX	Engineering and allied industries	105	112		104	117	115	113	106	116	117	113
VI	Engineering and electrical goods	105	114		105	122	121	123	115	126	127	
VII	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	94	85		83	82	83	86	84	86	88	
VIII	Vehicles	109	118		108	116	110	103	100	108	108	
IX	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	100	112		103	120	117	105	95	108	107	
X-XII	Textiles, leather and clothing	107	113		106	127	123	104	106	118	117	101
X	Textiles	106	110		102	122	122	106	100	114	117	
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	103	102		92	107	110	98	95			
XII	Clothing and footwear	111	120		115	139	127	103	121	129	120	
XIII	Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.:											
	Bricks, cement, etc.	108	117		115	125	121	109	120	128	126	
	Pottery	106	109		101	121	121	103	100	118	119	
	Glass	105	119		115	131	133	114	114	123	124	
XIV	Timber, furniture, etc.	112	114		115	124	125	99	115	130	126	101
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	107	119		109	131	131	115	109	126	126	111
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	108	120		117	131	126	110	113	128	120	113
XVII	Construction	106	111		110	—	—	—	119	—	—	—
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water	103	110		94	112	125	133	96	116	134	145
	Seasonally adjusted:											
II-XVIII	All industries	—	—	—	113	113	112	113	115	112	113	112
III-XVI	Total manufacturing industries	—	—	—	116	114	113	114	117	112	112	112

CUSTOMS NOTICES OF INTEREST TO EXPORTERS

THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by H.M. Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

GENERAL

Notice No.	
106	Temporary exportations of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom; admission without payment of Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
205	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Re-imported goods; relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
427	Declarations of value on Customs export documents.
77E	Purchase Tax – Exports.
49	Temporary importations; International Co-operation.
215	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importation of goods intended for export and not otherwise eligible for relief.
S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).
	*Notice to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by H.M. Treasury).

DRAWBACK

218	Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
276	Drawback on roasted coffee, roasted chicory or mixtures of roasted coffee and roasted chicory when exported.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
56	Drawback on British manufactured saccharin and saccharin goods when exported.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
48	Drawback on sugar, and on composite articles containing sugar, cocoa, etc.
130 and 130A	Sugar Act, 1956. Surcharge repayment on sugar and molasses. (These Notices should be read in conjunction with Notice No. 48.)
131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
212	Drawback on blended tea.

* Also obtainable from any Bank.

Recent Export Achievements

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.

Typewriting Machines for Overseas Markets

Smith-Corona Ltd., announce that, with production up 69.5 per cent. on the previous year's output figures, a total of 85 per cent. of all typewriters made during 1961 at their West Bromwich works went to export markets. Last year the firm's Empire Corona and Skyriter portable machines went to 80 different countries.

Television Outside Broadcast Vehicle for New Zealand

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., has received an order through Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. to supply to the New Zealand Broadcasting Service a television outside broadcast vehicle which is claimed to be the only one operating in New Zealand.

British Monitors for Italy's First Nuclear Power Station

Four of the latest type hand and clothing monitors have been ordered from EMI Electronics Ltd., of Hayes, Middlesex, through Bay & Co. of Milan, by Societa Italiana Meridionale Energia Atomica, the Italian operating company for Italy's first nuclear power station. This order is valued at over £8,000.

British Automation for Malaya

Automated test equipment, manufactured by Communications (Air) Ltd., a member of the A.C. Cossor Group of companies, has been supplied to the Royal Malayan Air Force. Its use enables a single semi-skilled technician to carry out a complete and predetermined test programme on an aircraft installation in approximately seventeen minutes.

Transformers for Sweden

Keland Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have won their fifth order from Sweden. Ten thousand sets of transformers for telephone equipment have been ordered by a company in Stockholm who make radio and tele-communication equipment.

Lime Hydrating Plant for Poland

The Chemical Engineering Division of the Sturtevant Engineering Co., of London have signed a contract with Polimex, the Polish foreign trading corporation for the importation of complete industrial plants, for the supply of a lime hydrating plant worth almost £80,000.

Trucks and Cars for Eastern Europe and China

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., announce that after negotiations between representatives of the Rootes Group and the China National Machinery Importers and Exporters Corporation, orders have been placed for 100 'Commer' 3 ton and 30 5 ton petrol engined trucks. Orders have also been received from Poland and Czechoslovakia and together with the shipments scheduled for China, this represents nearly £400,000 worth of orders to these three countries. For the third year in succession, the Czech State organization—Motokov—has ordered 500 Hillman 'Minx' saloons as well as a quantity of replacement parts. This order absorbs the bulk of the current car quota allocated under the Anglo-Czech Trade Agreement. An order for Humber 'Super Snipe' cars has been received from Poland and an initial consignment of 15 cars has been shipped.

New Shopping Centre for Canada

The Taylor Woodrow Group announce that Taylor Woodrow (Canada) Ltd., have been awarded a contract valued at about £500,000 to build for Oakridge Acres Shopping Centre Ltd., a shopping centre in London, Ontario.

Electrification Plant for Saudi Arabia and Uganda

British Insulated Callender's Construction Co. Ltd. of London have received an order for the supply of the overhead line materials required for the electrification of the town of Kharj, in Saudi Arabia. The company's agents are E. A. Juffali & Brothers, of Jeddah and Riyadh. The same firm has also received an order from the Uganda Electricity Board for the supply and installation of overhead transmission and distribution lines valued at some £400,000.

Telephone and Broadcast Channelling Equipment for Canada

Automatic Telephone & Electric Co. Ltd. have received export orders from the Canadian National Railway Co. and from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., totalling $450,000. These cover A.T. and E. transistorised CM type telephone and broadcast channelling equipment for use on existing radio bearer circuts between Moncton–Halifax–Sydney and Moncton–Quebec–Montreal.

Hammermill for Australia

A Dixie Non-Clog hammermill, type 5040 DNCA, was recently shipped to Australia from the Fraser & Chalmers Works of G.E.C. (Engineering) Ltd., of Erith, Kent. It is to be installed in the Kandos Cement Co.'s works in New South Wales, where it will be used to crush sandstone and ironstone.

Power Station Equipment for Kuwait

J. G. Slatter & Co., of Amersham (Metal Industries Group), are to supply extension switchboards and units for use with switchgear already supplied to the Shaikdom of Kuwait. The order is valued at £13,400 and brings to more than £350,000 the amount of equipment ordered by Kuwait over the past three years. More than 40 per cent. of Statter's production is exported to 67 countries.

£500,000 worth of Switchgear for Export

Overseas orders worth nearly £½ million were announced recently by A. Reyrolle & Co. Ltd., of Hebburn, switchgear manufacturers. Largest of these is a £263,000 contract from Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission for the main and auxiliary switchgear for the new Port of Spain 'B' Power Station. Reyrolle have also received a £100,000 contract for three 33/11 kV sub stations for the Baghdad Electricity Services Ltd. A third order, for £A78,000, has been received for outdoor type metalic clad oil-immersed fuse-switch units for use on an 11,000 volt reticulation system for Sydney.

Nuclear Irradiation Unit for Holland

The National Institute for Agricultural Research in the Netherlands has ordered a British nuclear irradiation unit for research purposes valued at £7,000. The order has been placed with the Hawker Siddeley Group company Nuclear Engineering Ltd. by the government-sponsored Euratone-ITAL of Amsterdam. It will be used to study the effects of gamma radiation on growing plants and for associated experiments.

Evaporating Plant for Liner *France*

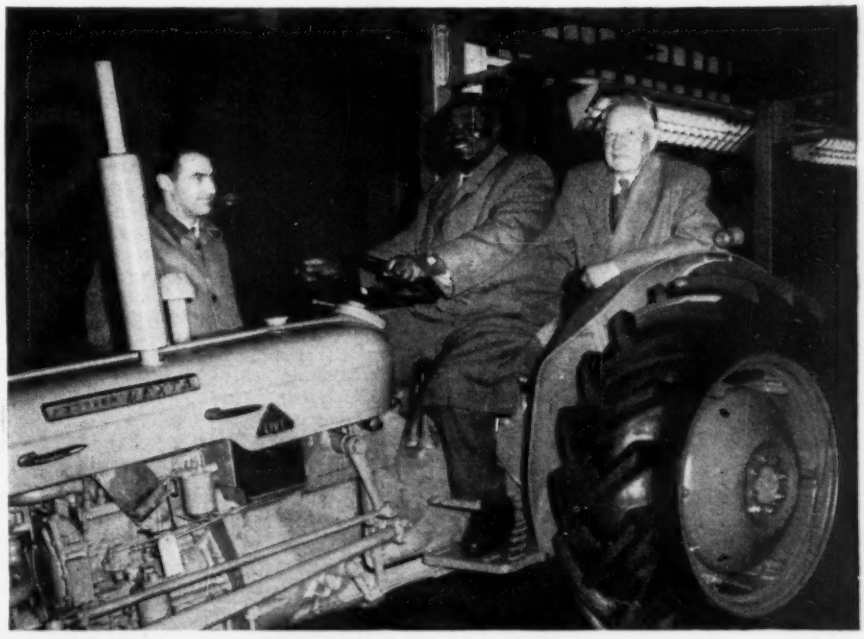
A British firm and its French associates have played an important part in equipping the liner *France* which sailed on her maiden voyage on February 3. The firm is G. & J. Weir Ltd., the Glasgow engineers, which has a French associate, Weiritam of Paris. This company, widely known in French shipbuilding, has equipped the *France* with an evaporating plant producing 1,400 tons of fresh water a day – the largest marine evaporator in Europe; the main and starting air ejectors and the distilling condensers installed in the main boiler feed line. In addition, they designed the main condensers. G. & J. Weir Ltd. designed the ship's main feed pumps which were built by the shipbuilders, Chantiers de l'Atlantique (Penhoet-Loire).

Power Development in Peru

A basic agreement covering works to the value of £30,000,000 was signed in Lima on January 25 between the Government of the Republic of Peru, and an international consortium formed by The English Electric Co. Ltd., George Wimpey & Co. Ltd., and Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G. of West Germany. The consulting engineers appointed by the Government of Peru are Electroconsult of Milan. The agreement covers the start of construction of Peru's largest power system, including the construction of access roads, the tunnel, a dam and power station on the River Mantaro. The power station will have an initial capacity of some 400,000 kilowatts. It is planned that power from this new scheme on the River Mantaro will be available in 1967.

(*Continued on page* 477)

BRITISH INDUSTRY ON SHOW



Chief Elijah Enane from Kenya at the Fordson Tractor Production Line, Dagenham, with Mr. P. Fogg (left), of the Group's Export Department, and Mr. G. A. Firth (right), of the British Council. Chief Enane came to Britain to study local government and agriculture.

Colonel Y. U. Son, director-general of the Korean Tobacco Monopoly, headed a delegation of five Koreans who visited Britain recently, to examine tobacco machinery. Some of the delegation (left to right) Col. Y. U. Son, Mr. S. J. Ko, Mr. W. J. Paik (and Mr. Adrian Legg), inspecting a high-speed rotary leaf cutter at the factory of Robert Legg Ltd., in London.

Above (Left to right)— Mr. M. Fattah, Mr. S. Al-Shabibi, Mr. M. Al-Rahim, Mr. T. Bakr (members of Iraki delegation), and Mr. J. N. White, at the Design Centre, London. *Left*: Dr. A. A. Saukov (left), of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, at the Holman Group's test mine, Camborne, Cornwall, Mr. R. A. Gorges, Principal of the Camborne School of Metalliferous Mining. *Below*: Senor Blasi (centre), Hijos de Mariano Blasi; with Sr. Pons (left), and Sr. Ferrer, Association Commercial del Exterior, S.L., of Barcelona at the Thrissel Engineering Co., Bristol.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Tuesday February 20

Merchandise Marks Act Offences

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked if he would request recognized consumers' organizations to inform him of serious instances where firms or manufacturers had refused or failed to take action concerning goods brought to their notice by those consumers' organizations as showing substantial defects or misleading information; if he would appoint a representative of his department to deal with this matter; and if he would take steps to ensure that those firms or manufacturers remedied the complaint. In reply Mr. Erroll said: 'I have no doubt that consumer organizations bring to my notice anything they think I ought to know. My department is already organized to receive from any source complaints on matters affecting the interests of consumers, and in suitable cases it prosecutes persons believed to have committed offences against the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.'

Further questioned as to how many prosecutions took place in 1961 for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act, the President said it was open to anyone to take proceedings under the Act and he had no record of the total number of such proceedings in 1961. The Board of Trade prosecuted in nineteen cases.

New Equipment in Cotton Industry

The President was asked whether he was satisfied with the investment in new equipment in the cotton industry in view of the lack of confidence in the industry, and the nature of the Government's policy towards the import of grey cloth and yarn; and if he would make a statement.

In reply Mr. Erroll said: 'I am aware that investment in new equipment has been deterred to some extent by fears of competition from low-priced imports: but the marked fall in the level of imports over recent months, coupled with the limitation of imports of cloth from certain countries, should encourage firms to take advantage of the financial help available under the Cotton Industry Act, 1959.'

A questioner asked whether the President was aware that employers and unions in Lancashire were disappointed with his policy regarding the cotton industry arising from his visit on December 8, 1961: and what action he proposed to take to improve the situation in the industry. In reply Mr. Erroll said: 'When I visited Manchester I reminded the industry of the steps the Government had taken to help the cotton industry, both by limiting imports and by assisting re-organization and re-equipment. I also undertook that, subject to our international obligations the Government would consider taking further action to restrain imports if disruption was threatened. I do not accept that the industry has any cause for being disappointed with this very positive policy. I am glad to note that imports to the United Kingdom have continued to drop from the high levels to which they rose following the exceptional conditions which existed in 1960.'

Wednesday February 21

Trade with the Soviet Bloc and China

Asked to estimate the effect on British export trade with the Soviet bloc countries and China of entry by the United Kingdom into the Common Market, Mr. Erroll, replied: 'It is too early to try to estimate what effect our entry into the Common Market would have on our exports to the Soviet bloc countries and China. Exports by the present members of the European Economic Community to those countries have, however, increased steadily since the Community was set up.'

Monday February 26

Imports of Irish Butter

Asked how long anti-dumping duties would continue to be imposed on imports of butter from the Republic of Ireland, Mr. Erroll said: 'Following discussion with the Government of the Republic of Ireland I have decided to withdraw the anti-dumping duty on the understanding that exports of Irish butter to the United Kingdom between now and the end of March will not exceed 2,400 tons, which is the balance of the quantity to which the Government of the Republic of Ireland was asked to limit exports during the six months ending March 31. The duty will be withdrawn with effect from February 28.'

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TRACTOR FOR FINLAND

Mr. E. Hellquist, Commercial Attache at the Finnish Embassy in London, drives the half-millionth diesel Fordson tractor off the production line at Ford's Dagenham factory and receives a hand-shake from Mr. J. Keane, Superintendent, Tractor Assembly. The tractor is destined for export to Finland, currently Ford Dagenham's second largest world market for tractors.

Government Surplus Stores for Sale by Auction

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
March 13	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester, 8.*)	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373.)
	Universal miller; pillar drill; trimming machines; multi tool, facing and boring lathes; horizontal presses; generator sets; transformers and charging sets; cable and conduit fittings; air compressors; wireless receiving sets; radar training cabinets; fork lift, electric and auto trucks; industrial trailers; M.T. spares; chain blocks; hydraulic jacks; shot blast plant; valves and pipe fittings; copper, brass and M.S. tubing; weighing machines; marching compasses; nuts and bolts; manila and wire ropes and slings; canvas and hessian kitchen equipment, etc.		
March 20	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)
March 27-28	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Son: (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: 54025.)
April 3	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel.: 73.)
April 26	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081.)

Applications for catalogues, available 14 days prior to date of sale, should be made only to each auctioneer shown above (price of catalogue 1s. 0d., *Postal Orders only*).

Sale by Tender

Crankshaft grinders – 20 in. x 72 in., by Norton & Churchill; centre lathes – 24 in. x 72 in. and 28 in. x 84 in., by Swift & Broadbent; Stirk double column planing machine.

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Donnington, Nr. Wellington, Salop.

Application for tender forms should be made to the War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by March 15, 1962. Permission to view on presentation of tender form only.

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 5	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
	The above sale will include electric motors, radio and electrical spares, transformers, rectifiers, motor spares, aircraft instruments, accumulators, trolleys, etc.		
April 11	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 27 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sale may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers.

QUARTERLY DIGEST OF COLONIAL STATISTICS

Prepared by the Colonial Office and designed as a companion volume to the "Monthly Digest of Statistics", the Colonial Digest provides the latest information about the economic position of the Colonial territories and their demography. Information is given on a monthly basis with annual averages for earlier years.

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Today.	June 1.
United Kingdom . . .	Feb. 2.	May 4.
Outside Europe	Jan. 5.	April 6.

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 2, and January 5 respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Amendments:

The International Reprographic & Industrial Photographic Exhibition, May 13-17, 1963, will be held at Earls Court, London, and not Olympia as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 9, 1962.

We have been informed that the dates of the International Packaging Exhibition, which is to be held at Olympia, are September 4-12, 1963, and not September 4-13, as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 27, 1961.

Additions:

MANCHESTER: BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION – October 9-20, 1962.
† At City Hall, Manchester. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, 3. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

MANCHESTER: DO-IT-YOURSELF AND HOBBIES EXHIBITION – November 6-17, 1962.
* Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, 3. (Tel.: Deansgate 6363.)

HARROGATE: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR – January 12-18, 1963.
* Apply, G. Wilkinson, Esq., Harrogate International Toy Fair Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 8921.)

LONDON: ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS – January 14-17, 1963.
* At Royal Horticultural Halls, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply, The Institute of Physics and the Physical Society, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Belgravia 6111.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

CHICAGO: NATIONAL STATIONERY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION – September 22-25, 1962.
* At Conrad Hilton Hotel. Apply, National Stationery and Office Equipment Association, 740 Investment Buildings, Washington, 5, D.C.

MONTREAL: 6TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – October 26-November 4, 1962.
* At Show Mart. Apply, Montreal International Trade Fair, 1700 rue Berri Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Thirty-Three British Firms at Frankfurt Fair

THIRTY-THREE United Kingdom firms, four more than last year, exhibited at this important international consumer goods fair which took place in the Frankfurt fair grounds from February 18-22. Sir Christopher Steel, H.M. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Western Germany, and Lady Steel, visited the fair on February 19; they were accompanied by Mr. J. A. M. Marjoribanks, H.M. Minister (Economic), at the British Embassy, Bonn, and Mrs. Marjoribanks.

At the opening ceremony the Federal Minister of Economics, Professor L. Erhard, extended a special welcome to all foreign exhibitors; he also welcomed the United Kingdom's application to join the European Common Market, and said he felt sure this would be successful. At the same time he appealed to the common sense of all people concerned in the economic life of Western Germany to maintain their country's competitive position when the customs barriers had been lowered in Western Europe.

The international Frankfurt fairs have in the past had the character of general consumer goods exhibitions, but recent efforts on the part of the organizers to achieve a higher degree of concentration of the various categories of exhibits have had rewarding results.

At this event each group formed in effect a specialized exhibition within the framework of the fair. The main groups were textiles and clothing (including carpets and furnishing fabrics), fancy goods and gift articles, smokers' requisites, small furniture and lamps, show-window requisites and shop fittings, china and glass ware, musical instruments, toilet articles, paper and stationery, applied arts and handicrafts and caravans.

The covered exhibition space had again been increased and amounted to some 122,000 square metres, on which 3,058 exhibitors, including 1,053 foreign firms from 31 countries, displayed their goods. The fair was attended by some 242,000 visitors, of whom about 29,000 came from 56 foreign countries.

In addition to the 33 United Kingdom firms participating directly in the fair, three other British firms were known to be represented through their German agents. The large majority of the British exhibitors expressed satisfaction with their participation which provided them with the opportunity of meeting not only German customers but also buyers from many countries throughout the world. The British goods on show consisted mainly of carpets, fancy goods, gift articles, powder compacts and toilet requisites, musical instruments, textile fabrics and stationery.

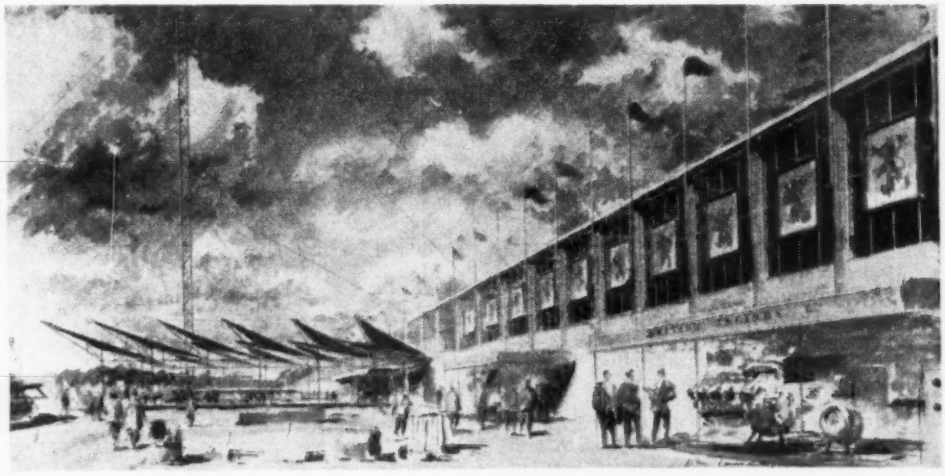
A group of 10 British carpet manufacturers exhibited on a joint stand organized by the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers, a venture which began a few years ago and which has proved to be a striking success: once again they were well-satisfied with their participation. British manufacturers of fancy goods and gift articles, many of whom have been showing their products here for several years, were visited by a good number of buyers from third countries as well as German customers.

The export achievements of the British fancy goods manufacturers in general were publicized through a press conference given by Mr. Elkan Simons, chairman of the Blackpool international gifts and fancy goods fair.

British firms exhibiting musical instruments found their participation of value and have taken worthwhile orders. One manufacturer of stringed instruments exhibiting at Frankfurt for the first time, was encouraged by the interest shown in his display and intends to participate again. A United Kingdom manufacturer of contemporary furnishing fabrics also participating for the first time, was similarly satisfied with the business achieved. British-made caravans exhibited by German importers attracted lively interest, and firm orders were taken, in particular for large-size caravans with a high standard of interior furnishing.

Other foreign exhibitors were also reported to have expressed satisfaction with their participation. The United States mounted a small official information stand to assist German and foreign business men in making contacts with United States suppliers and importers. Algeria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Austria, Pakistan, Poland, Spain and Uruguay had national pavilions, although many firms from these countries exhibited in the appropriate trade sections.

The Biggest British Exhibition Ever Held Overseas Will be in Stockholm



An artist's impression of the new 885 ft. long St. Erik's Fair Exhibition Hall, which has been specially extended for the British Exhibition, making it the longest in Europe.

BRITISH INDUSTRY will stage the largest British Exhibition ever held overseas in Stockholm from May 18 until June 3, 1962. More space has been taken for industrial exhibits than at any previous British trade fair.

This full-scale effort (sponsored by: Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Export Council for Europe; Federation of British Industries; National Union of Manufacturers, and organised by British Overseas Fairs Ltd.), shows how vital the Swedish and other Scandinavian markets are to British industry. The Scandinavian countries and Finland taken together are now Britain's biggest export market. They took nearly 10 per cent. of British exports in 1961 as against the United States' 7.5 per cent.

Some 500 British firms will occupy over 200,000 sq. ft. of net exhibition space displaying a wide cross-section of the most up-to-date products which Britain has to offer Scandinavia, ranging from heavy capital equipment to light consumer goods.

The exhibits include: mechanical handling equipment, earth moving equipment, road making machinery, motor vehicles, caravans, steel, aero and diesel engines, office equipment, machine tools, chemicals, plastics and electronics. In the consumer field visitors will see clothing, radio and T.V. sets, cameras, carpets, vacuum cleaners, lawn mowers, fancy goods, gifts and groceries.

Danish, Norwegian and Finnish days will be held during the fair to attract buyers from these countries. Groups of leading businessmen, travelling by charter plane flights, are being invited from these countries to visit Stockholm and tour the exhibition. The fair is aimed at both the general public, and the trade buyers. The hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) will be reserved exclusively for trade buyers.

The largest exhibit at the fair will be that of the National Coal Board. This is the first time a nationalised industry has participated in an overseas trade drive. The National Coal Board will feature a huge hollow pyramid of coal, coke and by-products. British miners using the latest British equipment will be seen working on a coal face inside the pyramid.

Grand Scale British Fortnight

The whole occasion will be a British fortnight on the grand scale. There will be a varied programme of supporting events taking place in Sweden during the whole period of the exhibition. The English Opera Group, conducted by Benjamin Britten, will perform Dido and Aeneas in the Drottningholm Theatre, Sweden. The Swedish Opera Company will give several performances of Benjamin Britten's 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'.

The British Council is sponsoring an exhibition of English books and British water colours. The British Holiday and Travel Association will sponsor a double-decker London bus which will convey visitors to the exhibition from the centre of Stockholm.

Special concerts will be held each evening in the specially constructed open air theatre within the exhibition grounds. The Bands, pipes and drums of the Royal Scots Greys and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will perform in the Theatre. A number of BBC and Swedish radio and television programmes will be broadcast from the Theatre, and relayed back to England using the Eurovision Link.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and their Majesties King Gustaf VI Adolf and Queen Louise have graciously consented to be co-patrons of the Exhibition. Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Kent is to visit the Exhibition about May 24, and she will stay for about 4 days. Further information from Mr. W. V. Harcourt, British Overseas Fairs Ltd., 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Whitehall 6711.

31 British Firms Show at "Textil '62"

WHEN 'Textil '62' – Sweden's first synthetic fibre exhibition – opens in Gothenburg on March 10, some ninety firms from all the EFTA countries will be gathered together in I.C.I.'s special 'Terylene' Hall to show what's new in 'Terylene' from each of their countries. They include nearly thirty firms from Sweden, eleven come from Norway, one from Denmark and five from Finland. Then there is the British exhibit with thirty-one firms showing, Austria with nine, Switzerland one, and one from Portugal. All the firms showing in the 'Terylene' Hall will display the newest developments and fabrics on their stands. Many of them will exhibit ready-to-wear clothes, others fabrics for industrial uses.

Packaging Exhibition in Leicester

THE LEICESTER and County Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the local Branch of the Institute of Packaging, is organizing an exhibition and Convention to be held in the Co-operative Hall, Belgrave Gate, Leicester, on March 19, 20 and 21.

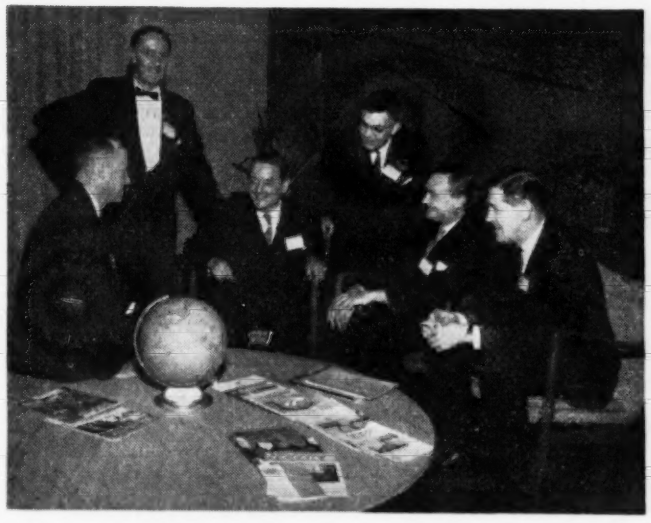
The aim of the Convention is to provide films and speakers on certain aspects of packaging, especially in relation to the Common Market countries' requirements, and the exhibition will demonstrate visually the multitude of packs and packaging materials available.

Board of Trade Directory

A revised 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their Work' was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 8, 1960. Copies of reprints of the Directory are available, price 1s. (by post 1s. 2d. each), from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1, or from any branch office of H.M. Stationery Office.

An 'Alphabetical Index of Industries and Products,' showing in detail which Government department is principally concerned with each, may be obtained from the Librarian, Board of Trade Library, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, price 2s. including postage.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE



Seen at a conference during the National Plant Engineering and Maintenance Show at Philadelphia are (left to right): Mr. George Uhlig, President of the Lug-All Company (local distributors of British Handy-Angle Products), Mr. P. Manning-Smith, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Mr. T. S. Tull, H.M. Consul General, Mr. David B. Esterton, Commercial Officer, Mr. J. O. Rennie, Minister (Commercial) and Mr. H. Gordon Munro, President of the Rover Co. of North America.

BRITISH ELECTRONICS ON VIEW

Mr. Akop G. Mamikonov (centre), and Mr. V. Kozyrev (right) of the Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, seen at the Hayes plant of EMI Electronics Ltd., where they were shown the Company's latest electronic equipment. Demonstrations were given of machine tool control systems, colour television equipment, electronic instruments and digital computers. With them is Mr. D. G. Ashton Davies, sales manager of EMI Electronics' Instrument Division.

Europlastique 62

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MAY 19 — 29, 1962

Almost 700 firms from the following countries will show the latest trends in this important industry

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European Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

1962 — General

LEIPZIG: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—March 4-13.
* Apply, Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 39 St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 3111.)

VIENNA: INTERNATIONAL SPRING TRADE FAIR—March 11-18.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL SPRING TRADE FAIR—March 12-20.
* Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, The Dutch House, 307/308 High Holborn (2nd Floor), London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 1358.)

ZURICH: 5TH SWISS IMPORT FAIR (ZUSPA)—March 16-25.
* Apply, Genossenschaft Zürcher Spezialausstellungen, Nordstrasse 20, Zurich 6.

LYONS: 44TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—March 25-April 2.
* Apply, Robert Brandon & Partners Ltd., 47 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 0901.)

BASLE: 46TH SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR—March 31-April 10.
* Apply, The Swiss Embassy, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

SAARBRUCKEN: INTERNATIONAL SAAR FAIR—April 6-15.
* Apply, Messeleitung-Saarlandischer Gestaltungskreis G.m.b.H., Am Schanzenberg, Saarbrucken.

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—April 12-27.
* Apply, Dr. V. Schiazzano, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

ZAGREB: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—April 13-22.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

LILLE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—April 21-May 6.
* Apply, Weigel, Leygonie & Co. Ltd., 31/32 King Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 4825/9.)

GRAZ: INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF BREEDING STOCK (SPRING FAIR)—April 28-May 6.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

HANOVER: GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 29-May 8.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Metropolitan 9711.)

BRUSSELS: 35TH INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 28-May 9.
* Apply, Belgian Railways, Belgium House, 167 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 1491.)

DUBLIN: SPRING SHOW AND INDUSTRIES FAIR—May 1-5.
* Apply, Royal Dublin Society, Ball's Bridge, Dublin.

VALENCIA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—May 1-20.
* Apply, Feria Muestraria Internacional de Valencia, Llano del Real 2, Valencia.

GOTHENBURG: SWEDISH TRADE FAIR—May 4-13.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

BUDAPEST: INDUSTRIAL FAIR—May 18-28.
* Apply, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Rosenberg h.p.u. 17, Budapest V.

STOCKHOLM: BRITISH TRADE FAIR—May 18-June 3.
Apply, British Overseas Fairs Ltd., 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 6711.)

PARIS: 51ST INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—May 19-31.
* Apply, French Chamber of Commerce, 74 Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 2744.)

MADRID: 5TH INTERNATIONAL 'FERIA DEL CAMPO'—May 21-June 21.
* Apply, El Comisaria General de la Feria Internacional del Campo, Ministerio de Comercio, Castellano 14, Madrid.

LUXEMBOURG: 14TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—May 24-June 3.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

PALERMO: 17TH MEDITERRANEAN FAIR—May 26-June 10.
* Apply, Fiera del Mediterraneo, Piazza Generale Cascino, Palermo.

LIEGE: INTERNATIONAL FAIR (MINING AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY)—May 26-June 11.
* Apply, Mr. R. C. Liebman, 178 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5889.)

PADUA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR AND PACKAGING SALON—May 29-June 13.
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

HELSINGBORG: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—(Expo-Oresund)—June 1-11.
* Apply, Continental Express Ltd., Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 3243.)

BARCELONA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—June 1-20.
* Apply, Spanish Tourist Service, 93 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 5853.)

LISBON: 3RD INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—June 9-23.
* Apply, Casa de Portugal, State Information and Tourist Office, 20 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 2455.)

POZNAN: 31ST INTERNATIONAL FAIR—June 10-24.
* Apply, Official Forwarding Agents, P.S.A. Transport Ltd., 70 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Avenue 2424.)

BORDEAUX: 41ST INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—June 16-28.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

TRIESTE: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—June 21-July 5.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel Regent 2411.)

NAXXAR: 6TH MALTA TRADE FAIR—July 1-15.
* Apply, Malta Trade Fair Corporation, Exchange Buildings, Valletta, Malta.

MESSINA: 23RD INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—August 5-20.
* Apply, Ente Autonome Fiera di Messina, Messina.

STOCKHOLM: 20TH ST. ERIK'S FAIR (CONSUMER GOODS)—August 29-September 9.
* Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

STRASBOURG: 37TH EUROPEAN FAIR—September 6-17.
* Apply, Foire de Strasbourg, 9 rue Brulee, Strasbourg.

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR—September 2-6.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

LEIPZIG: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR—September 2-9.
* Apply, Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 39 St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 3111.)

SALONIKA: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—September 2-23.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de Thessaloniki, Thessalonika.

ZAGREB: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN TRADE FAIR—September 8-23.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

GHENT: INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 8-23.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

LAUSANNE: 43RD NATIONAL FAIR (COMPTOIR SUISSE)—September 8-23.
* Apply, Swiss Embassy, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

BARI: 26TH INTERNATIONAL LEVANT FAIR—September 9-24.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

VIENNA: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN TRADE FAIR—September 9-16.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL (AUTUMN) TRADE FAIR (CONSUMER GOODS)—September 10-18.
* Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, 2nd Floor, The Dutch House, 307/308, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 1358.)

BOLZANO: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—September 14-24.
* Apply, Fiera Campionaria Internazionale di Bolzano, C.P. 297, Bolzano.

PLOVDIV: INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 16-30.
† Apply, Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce, 11a Stamboliisky, Sofia, Bulgaria.

MARSEILLES: 38TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 20-October 1.
* Apply, Butlers Advertising Service, Fenwick House, 292 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4224/5.)

HELSINKI: FINNISH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—September 21-30.
* Apply Mr. Olle Herold, Managing Director Suomen Messut (Finnish Fair) Töölö, Helsinki.

BERLIN: GERMAN INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION—September 22-October 7.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

INNSBRUCK: 30TH EXPORT AND SAMPLES FAIR—September 23-30.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

METZ: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—September 26-October 7.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

STOCKHOLM: TECHNICAL FAIR—September 29-October 5.
* Apply, Trade Fairs & Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

GRAZ: INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF BREEDING STOCK (AUTUMN FAIR)—September 29-October 7.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

(Continued on next page)

European Fairs (*Continued*)

1962 — Specialized

Aeronautical

COPENHAGEN: 1ST INTERNATIONAL LIGHT AIRCRAFT FAIR—June 1-11.
Apply, International Light Aircraft Fair, 1962, Udstillingskontoret, St. Kongensgade 68, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

Agricultural, Fishing

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—March 6-11.
* Apply, Salon International de la Machine Agricole, 95 rue Saint Lazare, Paris 9.

VERONA: 64TH INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL FARMING FAIR—March 11-19.
* Apply, Fiera di Verona, Piazza Bra, Verona.

COPENHAGEN: INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES TRADE FAIR—April 14-23.
Apply, International Fishery Trade Fair, Puggardsgade 10, Copenhagen 5.

NOVI SAD: 29TH INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR—June 1-11.
* Apply, Novosadski Sajam, Hajduk Veljokova 11, Novi Sad, Yugoslavia.

ANCONA: 22ND INTERNATIONAL FAIR (FISHING AND NAUTICAL SPORTS)—June 23-July 8.
* Apply, Ancona Chamber of Commerce, Fiera di Ancona, Ancona.

PARIS: DAIRY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—November 6-12.
* Apply, Administration Commissariat General, 28 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris, 2.

Atomic Energy

ROME: INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC, NUCLEAR ENERGY AND TELE-RADIO-CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION—June 11-24
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

Building and Public Works

PARIS: 3RD INTERNATIONAL BUILDING AND PUBLIC WORKS SALON—May 17-27.
† Apply, Salon International du Materiel de Travaux Publics et de Batiment, 1 Avenue Niel, Paris 17.

Capital Goods, Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools, etc.

MUNICH: GERMAN BUILDING MACHINES EXHIBITION (BAUMA)—March 17-25.
* Apply, Bayerische Baumusterschau, Theresienhohe 18, Munich, 12.

BELGRADE: 6TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF TECHNICS AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS—May 22-June 5.
* Apply, Beogradski Sajam, Bulevar Vojode Misica 14, Belgrade.

NANCY: 1ST INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE MALT AND BREWERY INDUSTRIES—June 2-14.
Apply, Monsieur J. O. Detourbet, Commissaire General, Foire de Nancy, 7 rue des Dominicairs, Nancy.

DUSSELDORF: INTERNATIONAL FOUNDRY TRADE FAIR (GIFA)—September 1-9.
Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

BENO: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—September 9-23.
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

TURIN: INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION—September 22-October 2.
* Apply, Dr. G. Boella, Fiat England Ltd., Water Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel.: Perivale 5651.)

MILAN: 3RD ITALIAN BIENNIAL MACHINE TOOL EXHIBITION—October 6-15.
† Apply, Unione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Utensili, Via Palestro 22, Milan.

UTRECHT: FAIR FOR MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (MACHEVO)—November 21-28.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, The Dutch House, 2nd Floor, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 1358.)

Chemicals

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, RUBBER AND PLASTICS EXHIBITION—April 25-May 4.
Apply, Butlers Advertising Service, Fenwick House, 292 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4224/5.)

BASLE: INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION OF LABORATORY, MEASUREMENT AND AUTOMATION TECHNIQUES IN CHEMISTRY—October 15-20.
Apply, Schweizer Mustermesse, Basle, 21.

Electrical, Radio, Television, Electronics

MONTREAUX: INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION EQUIPMENT TRADE FAIR—April 28-May 5.
* Apply, Leslie Perrin Associates Ltd., 4 Denmark Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Covent Garden 1983.)

MUNICH: IFIP-INTERDATA CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION—August 26-September 2.
Apply, Mr. A. G. Coaten, International Computers and Tabulators Ltd., 149, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 8080.)

Foodstuffs, Hotel and Catering

ZURICH: INTERNATIONAL BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY TRADE FAIR (ESPA)—June 20-July 1.
Apply, Züspa Genossenschaft Zürcher Spezial-Ausstellungen, Nordstrasse 20, Zurich 6.

UTRECHT: 13TH INTERNATIONAL FOOD FAIR (ROKA)—September 3-7.
* Apply, Stichting ROKA, Nieuwe Binnenweg 132, Rotterdam.

PARIS: FOOD EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES AND TRADE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—November 16-24.
† Apply, French Chamber of Commerce, 74 Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 0981.)

PARMA: 17TH INTERNATIONAL PRESERVED FOOD AND PACKING EXHIBITION—September 20-30.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF GROCERIES AND HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS (IKOFA)—September 21-30.
† Apply, Verein Ausstellungspark e.V., Theresienhohe 14, Munich 12.

MONTPELLIER: INTERNATIONAL VITICULTURAL AND WINE FAIR—October 11-21.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin, 11 bis rue de la Loge, Montpellier.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND CATERING INDUSTRY EXHIBITION—October 11-22.
* Apply, Butlers' Advertising Service Ltd., Fenwick House, 292 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4224/5.)

BERLIN: GERMAN RESTAURANT, CONFECTIONERY AND FOODSTUFFS EXHIBITION—October 26-November 4.
† Apply, Berliner Ausstellungen, Masurenallee, 5-15, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9.

DIJON: INTERNATIONAL GASTRONOMICAL FAIR—October 30-November 11.
* Apply, Administration de la Foire Gastronomique, Palais des Expositions, Bvd. de Champagne, Dijon.

Furniture, Home, Household

PARIS: DOMESTIC ARTS EXHIBITION—March 1-18.
* Apply, Salon des Arts Menagers, Grand Palais (Porte H), Avenue Alexandre 111, Paris 8e.

NAPLES: HOMES, FURNISHING AND CLOTHING EXHIBITION (FIERA DELLA CASA)—June 28-July 14.
* Apply, Ente Autonomo Mostra d'Oltremare, Piazza Campi Flegrei, Naples.

GOTHENBURG: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION "DAGENS HUSHALL" (HOUSEHOLD GOODS)—September 1-9.
* Apply, Utstallningen Dagens Hushall, Kopmannens Hus, Vasagatan 52, Gothenburg.

COLOGNE: HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND HARDWARE FAIR—September 7-9.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

PARIS: SALON INTERNATIONAL DES INDUSTRIES ET ARTS DU FEU (GLASSWARE, CHINA AND POTTERY)—September 9-17.
* Apply, Monsieur le President, Salon International des Industries et Arts du Feu, 32 rue de Paradis, Paris 10e.

PARIS: CHILDHOOD, YOUTH AND FAMILY EXHIBITION—October 27-November 11.
* Apply, Salon de L'Enfance, de la Jeunesse et de la Famille, 23 Avenue Carnot, Paris 8.

LILLE: HOME COMFORT AND CHILDREN EXHIBITION—November 1-11.
* Apply, M. Bouchery, Commissaire-Generale, Palais de la Foire, Lille.

Handicrafts

MUNICH: 14TH INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND SUPPLIER INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 12-23.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

FLORENCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS—April 28-May 20.
* Apply, Mostra-Mercato Nazionale dell Artigianato, Piazzo della Liberta 1, Florence.

PARIS: EXHIBITION OF ARTISTIC WORKSHOPS (AUTUMN)—September 9-17.
* Apply, Salon Commercial et Professionel des Ateliers d'Arts, 13 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris.

Horological

BESANCON: 13TH INTERNATIONAL HOROLOGICAL EXHIBITION—September 6-17.
* Apply, Chambre de Commerce, 54 Grande Rue, Besancon.

European Fairs (*Continued*)

Horticulture

VALENCIENNES: FLORALIES VALENCIENNOISES—April 27-May 7.
Apply, Madame Plumecocq, Commissaire General des Foralies, Valenciennes (Nord).

Hospital and Medical

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL EXHIBITION AND ELECTRO-MEDICAL EXHIBITION—May 9-12.
Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Inventions

BRUSSELS: 11TH INTERNATIONAL INVENTORS' EXHIBITION—March 9-18.
* Apply, Institute of Patentees and Inventors, 207/8 Abbey House, 2/8 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 1616.)

Leather

BOLOGNA: 16TH NATIONAL FASHION DISPLAY OF ITALIAN FOOTWEAR—March 17-25.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)
UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL SHOE FAIR—April 24-26.
* Apply Mr. W. Friedhoff, The Dutch House, 2nd Floor, 307/308 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 1358.)
OFFENBACH: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER GOODS TRADE FAIR—September 1-6.
* Apply, Offenbacher Messe-Gesellschaft m.b.H. Kaiserstrasse 110, Offenbach-am-Main.
PARIS: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER WEEK—September 8-13.
* Apply, Semaine Internationale du Cuir, 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 9.

Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Cycles

AMSTERDAM: INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL VEHICLE EXHIBITION—February 22-March 4.
† Apply, Netherlands Cycle and Automobile Industry Association, Europlein 8, Amsterdam, Z1.
ZURICH: INTERNATIONAL CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE EXHIBITION—February 23-March 4.
Apply, Genossenschaft Zürcher Spezial-Ausstellungen Geschaftsstelle Nordstrasse 20, Zurich 6.
COPENHAGEN: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—March 2-11.
† Apply, Danish Association of Automobile Manufacturers and Importers, Amaliegade 22, Copenhagen K.
GENEVA: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW—March 15-25.
* Apply, Fondation du Salon de l'Automobile, 1 Place du Lac, Geneva.
PARIS: 49TH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW—October 4-14.
* Apply, Mr. R. C. Liebman, 178 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5889.)
TURIN: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW—October 31-November 11.
* Apply, Associazione Nazionale fra Industrie Automobilistiche e Affini, Corso Galileo Ferraris 61, Turin.

Nautical

STOCKHOLM: INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW—March 7-18.
* Apply, "Allt för Sjön", Fack, Stockholm 28.
GOTHENBURG: SWEDISH BOAT SHOW—March 29-April 8.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)
PARIS: INTERNATIONAL NAUTICAL EXHIBITION—September 28-October 14.
* Apply, Chambre Syndicale des Industries Nautiques, Bateau Salon Nautique, Port Debilly, 24 Avenue de New York, Paris 16.

Packaging

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION (IPACK)—June 1-8.
* Apply, Mr. S. D. Cooke, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)
PARIS: INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION—November 16-24.
† Apply, Salon de l'Emballage, 20 rue Carpeaux, Puteaux (Seine).
PARIS: INTERNATIONAL BOTTLING EXHIBITION—November 3-12.
† Apply, Commissaire General, 28 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris, 2.

Plastics

PARIS: (EUROPLASTIQUE 62) INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS AND RUBBER EXHIBITION—May 19-29.
Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)
UTRECHT: 3RD INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION (MACROPLASTIC)—October 18-25.
† Apply, Mr. S. D. Cooke, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hunter 1951.)

Printing, Stationery, Office Machinery

DUSSELDORF: INTERNATIONAL PRINTING AND PAPER FAIR (DRUPA)—May 5-18.
Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)
FRANKFURT: BOOK FAIR—September 20-25.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)
PARIS: INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—October 19-28.
* Apply, Salon International de l'Equipement de Bureau, 6 Place de Valois, Paris.

Sports

PARIS: OPEN AIR EXHIBITION—March 31-April 15.
* Apply, Salon du Plein Air, 149 rue Saint Honore, Paris 1.
WIESBADEN: INTERNATIONAL SPORTS GOODS FAIR—April 1-3.
* Apply, Messeleitung der Internationalen Sportartikel-Messe, Langasse 17, Wiesbaden.
PARIS: OPEN AIR EXHIBITION—November 10-13.
* Apply, Salon du Plein Air, 149 rue Saint Honore, Paris 1.
COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF SPORTS GOODS AND CAMPING EQUIPMENT (SPOCA)—November 18-20.
* Apply Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Textiles

GOTHENBURG: INTERNATIONAL ARTIFICIAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (TEXTIL 1962)—March 10-18.
Apply, John E. Buck & Co. 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)
STAVANGER: NORWEGIAN TEXTILE FAIR—March 25-28.
Apply, The Norwegian Textile Retailers' Association (Norges Tekstilkjopmenns Forbund), P.O. Box 7086, Oslo, Norway.
DUSSELDORF: FASHION AND SALES WEEKS (IGEDO)—March 25-29, May 29-June 1, September 23-26 and October 21-26.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)
TURIN: 14TH INTERNATIONAL CLOTHING TRADE EXHIBITION (SAMIA)—April 7-15.
* Apply, Mrs. Ruth Stewart, Business Representatives (London) Ltd., 19 Hanover Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 1911.)
MILAN: INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION FOR CLOTHING AND FURNISHING FABRICS (MITAM)—June 4-10.
* Apply, Mrs. Ruth Stewart, Business Representatives (London) Ltd., 19 Hanover Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 1911.)
FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF)—June 19-22.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)
PARIS: 4TH INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE FAIR (M.T.I.)—June 24-28.
* Apply, Trade Fairs & Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)
DORNBIRN: 14TH INTERNATIONAL EXPORT AND SAMPLES (TEXTILES) FAIR—July 13-22.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)
COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL MEN'S FASHION WEEK—August 25-27.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)
FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF)—December 4-7.
* Apply, Lep Tansport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

Timber

BASLE: INTERNATIONAL TIMBER PROCESSING AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY EXHIBITION—May 26-June 3.
† Apply, Schweizer Mustermesse, Basle 21.

Toys

STOCKHOLM: INTERNATIONAL TOYS AND HOBBIES FAIR "LEK OCH HOBBY 62"—August 24-September 2.
* Apply: Sveriges Leksakshandlares Riksforbund, P.O. Box 3103, Stockholm, 3.

1963 — General

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—February 17-21.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

(*Continued on next page*)

European Fairs (*Continued*)

LEIPZIG: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—March 3-12.
* Apply Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 39 St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 3111.)

VIENNA: INTERNATIONAL SPRING TRADE FAIR—March 10-17.
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL SPRING TRADE FAIR—March 11-19.
* Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, The Dutch House (2nd Floor), 307/308 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 1358.)

ZAGREB: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—April 12-21.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—April 12-27.
* Apply, Dr. V. Sciazzano, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

LILLE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—April 20-May 5.
* Apply, Weigel, Leygonie & Co. Ltd., 31/32 King Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 4825/9.)

HANOVER: GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 28-May 7.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Metropolitan 9711.)

BRUSSELS: 36TH INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 30-May 12.
* Apply, Belgian Railways, Belgium House, 167 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 1491.)

VALENCIA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—May 1-20.
* Apply, Feria Muestrario Internacional de Valencia, Llano del Real 2, Valencia.

GOTHENBURG: SWEDISH TRADE FAIR—May 10-19.
* Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

LUXEMBOURG: 15TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—May 23-June 2.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

PARIS: 52ND INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—May 23-June 3.
* Apply French Chamber of Commerce, 74 Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 2744.)

PALERMO: 18TH MEDITERRANEAN FAIR—May 25-June 9.
* Apply, Fiera del Mediterraneo, Piazza Generale Cascino, Palermo.

PADUA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR AND PACKAGING SALON—May 29-June 13.
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

BARCELONA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—June 1-20.
* Apply, Spanish Tourist Service, 93 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 5853.)

POZNAN: 32ND INTERNATIONAL FAIR—June 9-23.
* Apply, Official Forwarding Agents, P.S.A. Transport Ltd., 70 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Avenue 2424.)

LISBON: 4TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—June 9-23.
* Apply, Casa de Portugal, State Information and Tourist Office, 20 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 2455.)

BORDEAUX: 43RD INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—June 13-24.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

TRIESTE: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—June 21-July 5.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR—August 25-29.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

STOCKHOLM: 21ST ST. ERIK'S FAIR (CONSUMER GOODS)—August 28-September 8.
* Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

SALONIKA: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—September 1-22.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de Thessaloniki, Thessalonika.

LEIPZIG: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR—September 1-8.
* Apply, Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 39 St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park 3111.)

ZAGREB: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR—September 7-22.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

STRASBOURG: 38TH EUROPEAN FAIR—September 7-22.
* Apply, Foire de Strasbourg, 9 rue Brulee, Strasbourg.

BARI: 27TH INTERNATIONAL LEVANT FAIR—September 7-22.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

VIENNA: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN TRADE FAIR—September 8-15
* Apply, Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Knightsbridge 6938.)

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR—September 9-17.
* Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, The Dutch House (2nd Floor), 307/308, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 1358.)

MARSEILLES: 39TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 19-30.
* Apply, Butlers Advertising Service, Fenwick House, 292 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4224/5.)

METZ: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—October 2-13.
* Apply, Empson & Turner Group Ltd., Wellington House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 9081.)

1963 — Specialized

Agricultural

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—March 5-10.
* Apply, Salon International de la Machine Agricole, 95 rue Saint Lazare, Paris 9.

VERONA: 65TH INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL FARMING FAIR—March 10-18.
* Apply, Fiera di Verona, Piazza Bra, Verona.

Building and Public Works

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION OF SANITARY AND HEATING TECHNIQUES—October 19-27.
Apply, Zentralverband des Installateur-Klempner Kupferschmiede- und Zentralheizungs Bauer-Handwerks, Meckenheimer Allee 67, Bonn.

Capital Goods, Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools, etc.

MUNICH: GERMAN BUILDING MACHINES EXHIBITION (BAUMA)—March 16-24.
* Apply, Bayerische Baumusterschau, Theresienhohe 18, Munich, 12.

BELGRADE: 6TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF TECHNICS AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS—May 22-June 5.
* Apply, Beogradski Sajam, Bulevar Vojode Misica 14, Belgrade.

Foodstuffs, Hotel and Catering

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT AND TOURISM EXHIBITION AND CONFECTIONERY SHOW (IGAFA)—April 19-28.
† Apply, Verein Ausstellungspark, Munich e.v., Theresienhohe 14, Munich, 12.

PARMA: 18TH INTERNATIONAL PRESERVED FOOD AND PACKAGING EXHIBITION—September 20-30.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

COLOGNE: 7TH ANUGA (FINE FOODS AND PROVISIONS) EXHIBITION—September 28-October 6.
† Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Furniture, Home, Household

COLOGNE: HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND HARDWARE FAIR—February 15-18.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

COLOGNE: HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND HARDWARE FAIR—September 13-15.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Handicrafts

FLORENCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS—April 24-May 14.
* Apply, Mostra-Mercato Nazionale dell Artigianato, Piazzo della Liberta 1, Florence.

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND SUPPLIER INDUSTRIES FAIR—May 16-26.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Horticulture

HAMBURG: INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION "I.G.A. 63"—April 26-October 10.
Apply, Planten un Blomen, Ausstellungspark der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg, Am Dammtor, Hamburg 36.

Leather, Footwear

OFFENBACH: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER GOODS TRADE FAIR—February 16-21.
* Apply, Offenbacher Messe-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Kaiserstrasse 110, Offenbach-am-Main.

OFFENBACH: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER GOODS TRADE FAIR—August 24-29.
* Apply, Offenbacher Messe-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Kaiserstrasse 110, Offenbach-am-Main.

Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Cycles

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—September 12-22.
† Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

European Fairs (*Continued*)

Packaging

DUSSELDORF: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PACKAGING MACHINES, CONFECTIONERY MACHINES AND PACKAGING MATERIALS (INTERPACK)—May 5-13.
Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

Photography

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL PHOTO AND CINE EXHIBITION (PHOTOKINA)—March 16-24.
Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Plastics

DUSSELDORF: 4TH INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS FAIR (KUNSTOFFE)—October 19-27.
Apply, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

Textiles

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF)—May 21-24.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL MEN'S FASHION WEEK—August 24-26.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

HANOVER: 4TH EUROPEAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION—September 22-October 1.
Apply, Trex British Textile Machinery Organization, Old Colony House, South King Street, Manchester 2. (Tel.: Deansgate 6909.)

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF)—November 26-29.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

Toys

NUREMBERG: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR—February 10-15.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

1964 — General

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—February 16-20.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—April 12-27.
* Apply, Dr. V. Schiazzano, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2411.)

HANOVER: GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 26-May 5.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Metropolitan 9711.)

VALENCIA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—May 1-20.
* Apply, Feria Muestraria Internacional de Valencia, Llano del Real 2, Valencia.

BARCELONA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—June 1-20.
* Apply, Spanish Tourist Service, 93 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 5853.)

1964 — Specialized

Foodstuffs, Hotel and Catering

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF GROCERIES AND HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS (IKOFA)—September 18-27.
† Apply, Verein Ausstellungspark e. V., Theresienhohe 14, Munich 12.

Furniture, Home, Household

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL FURNITURE FAIR—January 29-February 2.
† Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND HARDWARE FAIR——February 21-24.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

Leather, Footwear

OFFENBACH: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER GOODS TRADE FAIR—February 15-20.
* Apply, Offenbacher Messe-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Kaiserstrasse 110, Offenbach-am-Main.

Textiles

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF)—May 26-29.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF)—November 24-27.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

Toys

NUREMBERG: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR—February 23-28.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

1965 — General

HANOVER: GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 25-May 4.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Metropolitan 9711.)

1965 — Specialized

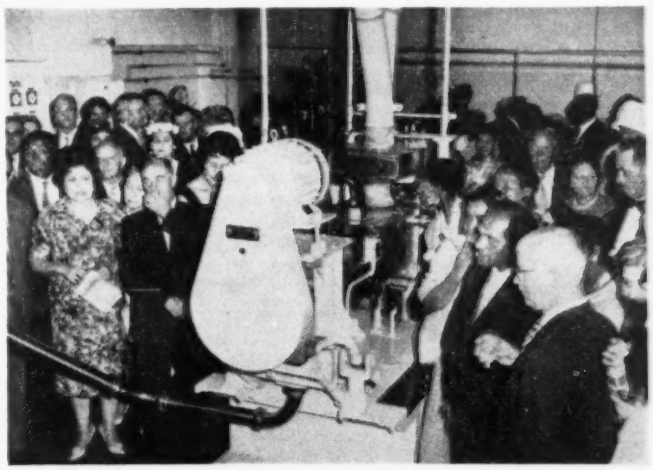
Toys

NUREMBERG: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR—February 14-19.
* Apply, Lep Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

Transport

MUNICH: 3RD GERMAN TRANSPORT EXHIBITION WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION—June 25-October 3.
Apply, Verein Deutsche Verkehrs-Ausstellung München 1965 e.v., Theresienhöhe 14, Munchen, 12.

SOUTH AFRICA BUYS BRITISH BAKERY MACHINERY



Another Wallace & Tiernan continuous dough-making machine was installed at Brito's Bakeries (Pty.) Ltd., Port Elizabeth, South Africa, recently and seen here are some of the guests who attended the opening ceremony of the plant which was switched on by Mrs. A. Meyer, president of the National Federation of Consumer Associations

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Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Austria and the Soviet Union

IN DECEMBER, 1961, the Austrian Ministerial Council approved the lists of goods to be exchanged between Austria and the Soviet Union during the year 1962, the second year of the five year trade agreement (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1961, page 348).

In addition to the agreed increases in certain quotas for 1962, provision has been made for increased Austrian imports from the Soviet Union of lead, canned fish and crab meat and for increased Austrian exports to the Soviet Union of silver alloy steel and prepared leather.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Room 626, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 665).

Norway and East Germany

A TRADE AGREEMENT between the Norwegian Barter Company and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade covering trade in 1962 was signed in Oslo on December 29, 1961.

The new agreement shows very little change from the previous one (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961, page 885). Lists of goods to be exchanged between the two countries remain the same with the exception of the quotas for Norwegian exports to East Germany of fresh and frozen herring and rolling mill products which have been reduced.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 665.)

Federal Republic of Germany and Morocco

IT HAS BEEN announced that the Trade Agreement signed in Bonn last year between representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Morocco has been renewed for a further year, from January 1 to December 31, 1962.

There is no change in the lists of goods to be exchanged between the two countries. Details of quota lists (in French) can be seen on application to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Room 626, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 663.)

Tunisia and Greece

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 16-19, 1962, announced the extension for one year from January 1, 1962, of the trade agreement between Tunisia and Greece of March 2, 1960. Quota lists, as published in the original agreement, remain unchanged except for the following amendment:

for	'Various	70,000 Dinars'
substitute:	'Electric domestic appliances	10,000 Dinars
	Various	60,000 Dinars'

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Tunisia and Portugal

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 23-26, 1962, published the extension of the trade agreement of January 23, 1961, between Tunisia and Portugal for a further period of one year from January 1, 1962.

The extension varies in some details the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 5, 1961.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Denmark and Bulgaria

A NEW protocol to the Dano-Bulgarian Trade Agreement of 1947, as extended for a year on March 1, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961, page 885) governing the exchange of goods for the period January 1 to December 31, 1962, was signed in Copenhagen on January 26.

It provides for exports in each direction up to a total value of Kr.17 million.

Finland and Czechoslovakia

A TRADE protocol was signed in Helsinki on December 12, 1961, on the exchange of goods between Finland and Czechoslovakia in 1962. The value of trade between the two countries appears to be slightly higher than in 1961.

Finnish imports from Czechoslovakia will include passenger cars, motor cycles, machinery, steel, textiles and chemicals.

Czechoslovakia will import from Finland mainly cellulose, products of the woodworking and paper industries, machinery, magnetite pellets, and cheese.

Inquiries concerning this protocol should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 626, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extn. 665.)

Greece and Yugoslavia

THE TRADE AGREEMENT of October 1, 1960 between Greece and Yugoslavia has been renewed for a further year until September 30, 1962.

An exchange of goods to the value of $20 million each way is envisaged. Yugoslav exports to Greece will include beef cattle and beef, cheese, sugar, agricultural products, wood and wood products, paper, machine-tools, machinery, vehicles, chemicals, textiles, and metal products. Greek exports to Yugoslavia will include cotton, hides, raisins, tobacco, olive oil, manganese and chromium ore, iron and steel products, textiles, fruit juices, cement and miscellaneous products.

The French text of the protocol renewing the trade agreement is available in Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extn. 665).

Morocco and Norway

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of February 2, 1962, published the extension of the trade agreement between Morocco and Norway of January 4, 1958, for a further year from January 1, 1962.

Quota lists attached to the agreement remain the same as those agreed for 1961.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

The Latin American Free Trade Association

COPIES OF THE LISTS of tariff concessions negotiated by the parties to the Treaty of Montevideo at the recent Conference of Contracting Parties have now been received and may be seen (in the Spanish) at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 729, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. The nomenclature used in tabulating the concessions is that of the Brussels Convention. The concessions take effect from January 1, 1962.

British Embassy, Lisbon

THE TELEPHONE numbers of the British Embassy, Lisbon, given in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* issue of January 19, are incorrect. The correct telephone numbers are 661191 to 661195.

The address, Rue de S. Domingos a Lapa 35-39, Lisbon, remains as printed.

Change of Address for British Consulate, Palma

THE CORRECT address of H.M. Consulate at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, is now: Jose Tous Ferrer, 28, Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

Dairy Produce in the Commonwealth

'Dairy Produce', a Commonwealth Economic Committee publication, reviews the production, trade, consumption and prices relating to butter, cheese, condensed milk, milk powder, casein, eggs, egg products and margarine. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office and branches. 7s. 6d.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin.*

The *Bulletin,* published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

ARGENTINA

Sulphuric Acid Plant for the Direccion General de Fabricaciones Militares. April 2. E.S.B. 5233/62.
Construction of Coal Port for Yacimientos Carboniferos Fiscales. (Advanced Information). E.S.B. 5231/62.
Totalisator for Direccion Provincial de Hipodromo. April 5. E.S.B. 5299/62.

AUSTRALIA

Transformers for Brisbane City Council. March 30. E.S.B. 5838/62.*
Compressor: Pump Units and Link Sticks for the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. March 22. E.S.B. 6359/62.
Electrical Equipment. March 14. E.S.B. 5837/62.*

Supply And Tender Board S.A.:
Stationery: Typewriter Supplies. March 12. E.S.B. 6350/62.
Ball Point Pens. March 20. E.S.B. 5852/62.*

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria:
Power Line Carrier Communication Apparatus. April 30. E.S.B. 6362/62.*
X-Ray Spectrograph. April 2. E.S.B. 6361/62.*

BRAZIL

Railway Rails and Accessories for Brazilian Federal Railways. March 27. E.S.B. 5234/62.*

BURMA

Transmitter/Receiver for Director of Civil Aviation. March 31. E.S.B. 5524/62.*

Union of Burma Purchase Board:
Wire and wire clips. March 15. E.S.B. 5845/62.*
Electric Light Fittings. March 14. E.S.B. 5839/62.*
Electric Bulbs. March 14. E.S.B. 5840/62.*
Fans-Ceiling. March 14. E.S.B. 5841/62.*
Electric Motors. March 14. E.S.B. 5842/62.*
Insulators: Stay Assemblies. March 15. E.S.B. 5843/62.*
Carbon Blocks. March 15. E.S.B. 5844/62.*
Pipe Fittings. March 15. E.S.B. 5846/62.*

CEYLON

Water Supply Scheme for National Textile Corporation. March 19. E.S.B. 3126/62.
Bottles for Galoya Development Board. March 12. E.S.B. 38294/61.

CHILE

Typewriters: Adding and Calculating Machines for State Supply Department. March 23. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 6351/62.*

CONGO REPUBLIC

Le Chef De La Section Des Approvisionnements:
Camping Chairs. March 26. E.S.B. 5238/62.*
Camping Tables. March 30. E.S.B. 5878/62.*

ECUADOR

Electric Plant for Municipality of Yaguachi. March 12. E.S.B. 6632/62.

EGYPT

Fruit Packing Stations for General Organization for Executing the Five Year Plan. (Further Information). E.S.B. 4212/62.*
Abrasion Testing Machine for Egyptian Railways. March 17. E.S.B. 5567/62.

EL SALVADOR

La Proveeduria General de la Republica:
Satined Bristol-Board. March 13. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 5895/62.*
Surgical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals. March 15. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 5894/62.*
White Bond Paper. March 13. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 5893/62.*
Fluorescent Tubes. March 14. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 5892/62.*
Stencils. March 15. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 5891/62.*

FORMOSA

Transformers for The Central Trust of China. March 14. E.S.B. 6380/62.*

GHANA

Portland Cement for Ghana Supply Commission. March 12. E.S.B. 5836/62.*

GREECE

Refrigerating Machinery for the Agricultural Bank of Greece. May 3. E.S.B. 5240/62.*

Ministry of Trade:
Cable. March 31. E.S.B. 5242/62.*
Steel Angles. March 27. E.S.B. 59310/61.*
Molasses. March 13. E.S.B. 5241/62.*

GUATEMALA

Electrical Equipment for Instituto Nacional de Electrificacion. March 29. E.S.B. 6630/62.*

HONDURAS REPUBLIC

Telephone Plant for Ministry of Communications and Public Works. (Further information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 4294/62.*

Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica:
Insulators and Fittings. March 9. E.S.B. 5805/62.*
Transformers. March 12. E.S.B. 5806/62.*

ICELAND

Steel, Cement Pipes, Welding Bends, Valves, Meters, for Reykjavik Purchasing Centre. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 6196/62.

INDIA

Construction of a Bridge for Public Works Department, Patna. May 14. E.S.B. 6302/62.
Miscellaneous Stores for Assam State Electricity Board. April 5. E.S.B. 6387/62.
Steam Condenser for Damodar Valley Corporation. May 16. E.S.B. 5900/62.
Laboratory Machines and Measuring Instruments for Regional Engineering College, Calicut. March 19. E.S.B. 6334/62.
Electric Sub-Stations for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. May 17. E.S.B. 6391/62.
Ground Wire Accessories for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. March 13. E.S.B. 6352/62.
Grab Dredge for Flood Control Department. March 15. E.S.B. 5537/62.
Gantry Girder for U.P. State Electricity Board. March 12. E.S.B. 6345/62.
Ventilation Plant for Ocean-Going Vessels for Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 4242/62.*
Bridge Construction for National Highways Works Division. March 12. E.S.B. 6622/62.
Cable and Accessories for Hydro Electric Construction Project. March 30. E.S.B. 5881/62.
Cable and Couplers for Neyvelilignite Corporation Ltd. March 23. E.S.B. 5883/62.
Penstock Drainage Valves and Accessories for Government of Mysore. March 15. E.S.B. 6676/62/DLF.
Machine Tool for Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. March 14. E.S.B. 6346/62.*
Air Compressor: Refrigerating Plant: Air Conditioning Plant for College of Engineering, Trivandrum. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5299/62.*

The Madras State Electricity Board:
Electrical Equipment. April 25. E.S.B. 5541/62.*
Circuit Breakers: Voltmeters. May 9. E.S.B. 5543/62.*
Electrical Equipment. May 2. E.S.B. 5542/62.*

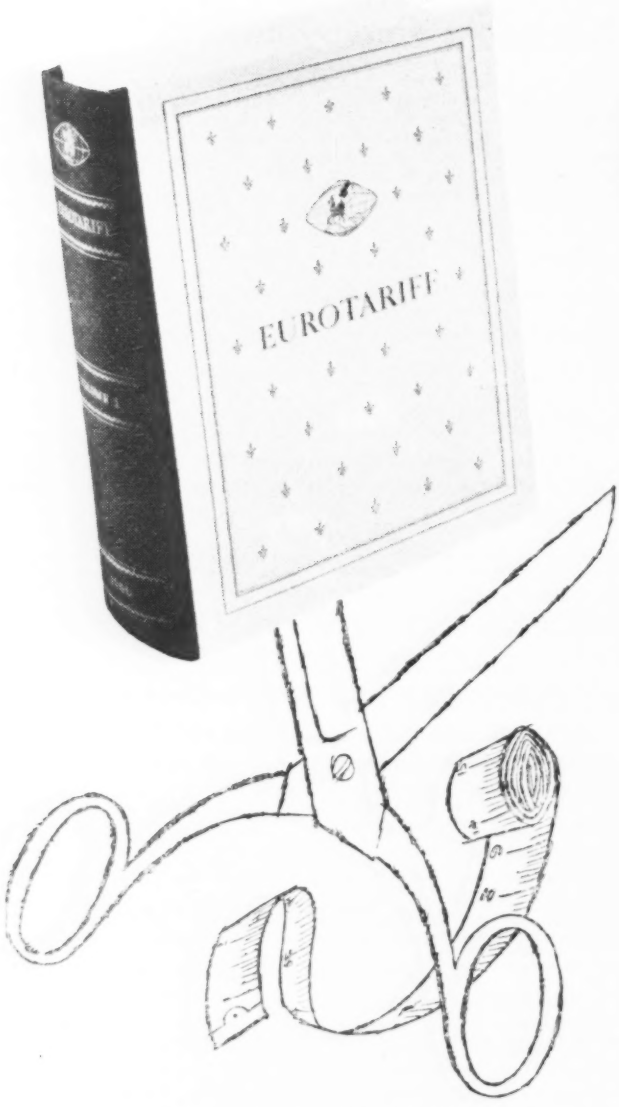
India Supply Mission:
Cable. March 26. E.S.B. 6670/62/D.L.F.
Control Panels. March 27. E.S.B. 6671/62/D.L.F.
Busbars. March 28. E.S.B. 6672/62/D.L.F.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:
Major-Tractors. March 30. E.S.B. 5825/62.
Percussion Press. March 14. E.S.B. 5826/62.
Waste Water Treatment Plant. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5295/62.*
Exhaust Fans. March 19. E.S.B. 5896/62.
Turbine Pumping Sets. March 15. E.S.B. 5899/62.
Vacuum Pump. March 20. E.S.B. 5897/62.
Band Saw. March 16. E.S.B. 5828/62.
Lathes. March 23. E.S.B. 5829/62.
Induction Heating Equipment. March 26. E.S.B. 5830/62.
Engraving Machine. March 27. E.S.B. 5831/62.
Guillotine Shears. March 22. E.S.B. 5832/62.
Hacksaw (Power). March 16. E.S.B. 5833/62.
Plate Rolling and Bending Machine. March 14. E.S.B. 5898/62.
X—Y Recorder. March 22. E.S.B. 5827/62.

IRAN

Paper for Iranian Tobacco Monopoly. April 10. Tender documents available for loan. E.S.B. 5888/62.*

(*Continued on page* 461)



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Information for U.K. Exporters

Ministry of Finance:

Wrapping Paper. (Further information). Closing date amended to March 12. E.S.B. 3183/62.
Aniline Printing Inks. (Further information). Closing date amended to March 12. E.S.B. 3182/62.
Glue. Closing date ammended to March 13. E.S.B. 3444/62.

IRAQ

Tin Plate for Government Oil Refineries. March 13. E.S.B. 5578/62.
Steel Pipe for Water Supply Administration. March 12. E.S.B. 5595/62.

Iraqi Ports Administration:

Fire Extinguisher. March 14. E.S.B. 5590/62.
Transformers. March 18. E.S.B. 5591/62.
Pipes. March 18. E.S.B. 5598/62.

Ministry of Defence:

Sundry Tools. April 18. E.S.B. 5574/62.
Tents. April 11. E.S.B. 5575/62.
Radio Parts. March 28. E.S.B. 4629/62.*
Cloth. April 11. E.S.B. 5576/62.*
Tentcloth. April 9. E.S.B. 5577/62.*
Cotton for Mattresses and Pillows. April 16. E.S.B. 5579/62.
Cotton and Woollen Jerseys. April 9. E.S.B. 5580/62.*
Tent Poles. April 16. E.S.B. 5581/62.
Calico. April 16. E.S.B. 5582/62.
Berets. April 18. E.S.B. 5583/62.

KENYA

Royal College, Nairobi:

Book Binding Equipment. March 30. E.S.B. 6337/62.*
Book Binding Board. March 30th. E.S.B. 6338/62.*
Book Binding Cloth. March 30. E.S.B. 6339/62.*

MALAYA

Tractors: Contractors' Plant for the Public Works Department. Closing date postponed to March 12 in respect of tenders for Bulldozer and Tractor and Cesspit Emptier. E.S.B. 3881/62.

MALI

Woodworking Machines: Machine Tools: Road Work Machinery for L. Entreprise Malienne de Menuiserie, Republic of Mali. March 15. Tender documents (in French) available for loan. E.S.B. 6347/62.*

MOROCCO

Radio Transmitter for the Radiodiffusion-Television Marocaine. March 21. Tender documents in French available for loan. E.S.B. 6363/62.*

Office National Des Irrigation:

Construction of Waterway. March 15. E.S.B. 6364/62.*
Construction of Dam. March 15. E.S.B. 6365/62.*
Construction of Waterway. March 15. E.S.B. 6366/62.*

NICARAGUA

Tubing for El Departamento Nacional de Servicios Municipales. March 12. E.S.B. 6303/62.

NIGERIA

Cable and Lighting System for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. March 15. E.S.B. 6395/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Post and Telegraph Department:

Telephone Cable. March 29. E.S.B. 5876/62.*
Thermohydrographs. March 26. E.S.B. 5877/62.*

General Post Office, Wellington:

Cable. March 22. E.S.B. 5561/62.*
Transmitter Receivers. March 21. E.S.B. 5562/62.*
Switchgear. March 27. 6358/62.*

NORWAY

Incinerator for Oslo Municipal Road Cleaning Authority. May 1. E.S.B. 5801/62.
NATO Infrastructure Contract. Construction of Approach Lighting at an Airfield for the Norwegian Authorities. Apply by April 1. G.D. 92/62 (45).

PAKISTAN

Water and Power Development Authority:

Electric Meters. March 20. E.S.B. 6306/62.*
Insulators. March 13. E.S.B. 6305/62.*
Aerial Platforms. March 21. E.S.B. 5808/62.*

Pakistan Eastern Railway:

Capstan Lathes (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5276/62.*
Steel Tubes. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5277/62.*
Transformers: Switchgear. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5210/62.*
Steel Pipes. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5211/62.*
Upholstery Leather-Cloth. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5212/62.*
Axle Journal Turning and Burnishing Machine. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5273/62.*
Nibbling and Punching Machine. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5274/62.*
Boring, Milling, Drilling and Tapping Machine. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5275/62.*

Department of Supply and Development:

Diversity Receiving Set. March 13. E.S.B. 6348/62.
Air-Conditioning and Heating Plant. March 19. E.S.B. 6349/62.*
Trucks. March 12. E.S.B. 5870/62.*
Pipes, Joints and Specials. March 12. E.S.B. 5802/62.*
Laboratory Mill. March 15. E.S.B. 6629/62.*
Tractors. March 19. E.S.B. 6623/62.*
Mechanical Scrapper. March 19. E.S.B. 6624/62.*
Metal Pipes and Fittings: Valves: Steel and Copper Sheets. March 15. E.S.B. 6625/62.*
Diesel Bus. March 19. E.S.B. 6626/62.*
Diesel Motors. March 22. E.S.B. 6627/62.*
Concrete Mixers. March 20. E.S.B. 6628/62.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Bridges: Viaducts for Public Works Dept., Lourenco Marques. March 27. E.S.B. 6388/62.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Pergamoid: Drill Materials: Plastic Carpeting: Cotton Waste: Foam Rubber and Screws for Servicos De Armazens Da Direccao Da Exploracao Dos Transportes Aereos. March 28. E.S.B. 5886/62.

Ports, Railways and Transport Dept.

Diesel Locomotive Spares. April 13. E.S.B. 6390/62.
Ground Levelling Project. March 19. 6389/62.
Railway Equipment. Closing date postponed to April 13. E.S.B. 38585/61.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Alternator Sets for Southern Rhodesia Information Service. March 16. E.S.B. 6342/62.*

Rhodesia Railway:

Coreshooting Machine. March 27. E.S.B. 6382/62.*
Coreshooting Machine. March 27. E.S.B. 6383/62.*

Federal Tender Board:

Blood Cell Counting Apparatus. March 16. E.S.B. 6344/62.*
Survey Equipment. March 16. E.S.B. 6341/62.*

SINGAPORE

Singapore City Council:

66 kv Cable and Accessories. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to March 23. E.S.B. 3406/62.
Cable and Cable Joint Boxes. (Further Information). Postponed to March 20. E.S.B. 5560/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Laboratory Glassware for Cape Provincial Administration. March 20. E.S.B. 6336/62.*

South African Railways:

Heating Plant. March 23. E.S.B. 5522/62.*
Melt House Equipment. May 11. E.S.B. 5523/62.*

City of Johannesburg:

Electroplating Equipment. March 13. E.S.B. 5534/62.*
Vertical Digester. March 13. E.S.B. 5535/62.*

State Tender Board:

Drawing Office Equipment. March 14. E.S.B. 6309/62.*
Telephone Insulators. March 14. E.S.B. 6308/62.*
Power Units. March 14. E.S.B. 6399/62.*
Oscillograph Recorder. March 14. E.S.B. 6601/62.*
Recording Meter. March 14. E.S.B. 6602/62.*
Tape Recorder. March 14. E.S.B. 6400/62.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:

Buttons: Tape Measures: Scissors: March 23. E.S.B. 6377/62.*
Embroidery Canvas. March 23. E.S.B. 6371/62.*
Textiles. March 23. E.S.B. 6374/62.*
Drawing Instruments. March 23. E.S.B. 6369/62.*
Paper. March 23. E.S.B. 6370/62.*
Cotton Gingham Materials. March 23. E.S.B. 6372/62.*
Hessian. March 23. E.S.B. 6373/62.*
Textiles. March 23. E.S.B. 6375/62.*
Textiles. March 23. E.S.B. 6376/62.*

SUDAN

Triple Superphosphate for Department of Agriculture. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5531/62.
Automatic Exchange for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. April 4. E.S.B. 4644/62.*

SYRIA

Machine Belts for l'Administration du Monopole des Tabacs et Tombacs. March 13. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 5573/62.*

THAILAND

Safes for Treasury Department. March 15. E.S.B. 6325/62.
Testing Equipment for The Vocational Education Dept. March 12. E.S.B. 6311/62.

The Directorate of Air Engineering:

Enamel. March 20. E.S.B. 6315/62.
Lacquer. March 22. E.S.B. 6316/62.

The Provincial Electricity Authority:

Power Transformers. March 19. E.S.B. 6314/62.
Aluminium Conductor and Accessories. March 16. E.S.B. 6320/62.*

State Railways:

Storage Batteries. March 21. E.S.B. 6330/62.
Hack Saw Blades. March 23. E.S.B. 6331/62.
Imitation Leather Cloth. March 23. E.S.B. 6332/62.
Electrodes. March 16. E.S.B. 6326/62.
Gauze. March 26. E.S.B. 6355/62.
Rail Anchors and Angle Washers. March 26. E.S.B. 6356/62.
Leaf Springs. March 22. E.B.S. 6354/62.

(Continued on next page)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

TURKEY

Flour Milling Plant: Generator. (Private Tender) for Basak Degirmencilik Vetticaret Kol. Sti. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5927/62/D.L.F.
Plastics Machinery (Private Tender) for Turk Philips Sanayi N.S. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5925/62/D.L.F.
Flour Milling Plant for Huseyin Atahan Kol. Sti. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 5869/62/D.L.F.

URUGUAY

Main Terminal for La Administracion Delsoyp. April 25. E.S.B. 4647/62.*

Ministerio de Salud Publica:
Ampoules. March 20. E.S.B. 5570/62.*
Serum. March 13. Tender documents in Spanish available for loan. E.S.B. 5571/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 26748/61.)

Argentina
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 4850/61.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for clocks; fancy goods; gift ware; glassware; jewellery; ornamental pottery; edged cutlery—further information. (E.S.B. 32444/61.)
Agency inquiry for tower crane; building equipment. (E.S.B. 39683/61.)
Inquiry for carpets; furnishings; lamps; china; cutlery. (E.S.B. 5521/62.)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 554/G.)
Sales organisation. (E.S.B. 5428/62.)
Temporary duties. (C.R.E. 1830/62.)

Austria
British section at Vienna Autumn Fair. (G.D. 1338/61.)

Austria/Soviet Union
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 3074/9.)

Bahrain
Inquiry for machines for making artificial flowers. (E.S.B. 5979/62.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for radio and television aerials and accessories. (E.S.B. 5636/62.)

Bermuda
Agency inquiry for metal shelving racks; storage bins. (E.S.B. 5001/62.)

Brazil
Collaboration—additives. (E.S.B. 5735/62.)
Industrial and Trade Developments. (C.R.E. 1251/3/G.)

Burma
Economic report, January, 1962. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for cork; rubber; impregnated papers; plastics; fibre materials. (E.S.B. 6225/62.)
Agency inquiry for women's coatings; wool fabrics; suedes. (E.S.B. 6236/62.)
Agency inquiry for electronic components; measuring instruments. (E.S.B. 6762/62.)
Inquiry for seamless copper tubing. (E.S.B. 5778/62.)
Inquiry for wines and spirits. (E.S.B. 5662/62.)
Market report on natural gas treatment plants. (E.S.B. 1143/62.)

Ceylon
Agency inquiry for perfumery; essences; aromatic chemicals. (E.S.B. 4763/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs; beverages; electrical goods; drugs; textiles. (E.S.B. 5049/62.)
Petroleum equipment. (E.S.B. 5622/62.)

Cyprus
Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted textiles. (E.S.B. 5188/62.)

Denmark
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 3029/61.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for seamless steel tubes. (E.S.B. 5683/62.)
Agency inquiry for cereals; fish and meat meal; fresh fruit. (E.S.B. 5922/62.)

Finland/Czechoslovakia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2705/G.)

Formosa
Economic report, October-December 1961. (C.R.E. 649/61.)

France
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 6409/62.)
Agency inquiry for ceramics and porcelain; glassware; carpets; floor covering. (E.S.B. 6085/62.)
Agency inquiry for chocolate and allied products. (E.S.B. 6427/62.)

Germany
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 6472/62.)
Economic report, February 12-18, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Germany (Federal Republic)
Import Committee Publication No. 71 3361, November 24, 1961—Summer wheat. (C.R.E. 158/62).

Germany
German Industries Fair, Hanover. (G.D./412/62.)

Ghana
Economic report, October-December, 1961. (C.R.E. 2766/2G.)

Honduras (Republic of)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 2224/G.)

India
Inquiry for foundry equipment. (E.S.B. 2116/62.)

Iran
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 3562/G.)

Iraq
Economic report, January, 1962. (C.R.E. 687/G.)

Israel
Inquiry for electronic equipment; automation equipment; office machinery. (E.S.B. 5695/62.)
Economic report, January, 1962. (C.R.E. 3000/G3.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for steel sheets. (E.S.B. 5665/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 5924/62.)
Agency inquiry for motor vehicles. (E.S.B. 5634/62.)
Agency inquiry for woollens and worsted piece goods. (E.S.B. 28150/61.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for men's suitings. (E.S.B. 5967/62.)

Japan
Agency inquiry for curry powder. (E.S.B. 5606/62.)

Kenya/Uganda
Agency inquiry for knitting wool. (E.S.B. 5779/62.)

Kuwait
Inquiry for agricultural equipment; fertilizers; plants and seeds; plant pots. (E.S.B. 6564/62.)

Libya
Inquiry for automatic spare parts. (E.S.B. 5971/62.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 6590/62.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for turntables. (E.S.B. 4366/62.)
Manufacture under licence—trolley wheels. (E.S.B. 5721/62.)

Panama
Economic report, July—December, 1961. (C.R.E. 1080/G.)

Philippines Republic
Inquiry for food processing and canning plants. (E.S.B. 5923/62.)
Economic report, January, 1962. (C.R.E. 594/62.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for machinery for making plastics; plastics raw materials. (E.S.B. 5781/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics. (E.S.B. 5689/62.)
Concentration and modernization of the aluminium hollow-ware industry. (E.S.B. 4197/62.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for cutlery; crockery; kitchen appliances; transistor radios. (E.S.B. 5953/62.)
Inquiry for equipment for atomic reactor project. (E.S.B. 5487/62.)
Inquiry for novelty goods; gift ware. (E.S.B. 4872/62.)

Sudan
Inquiry for phamaceutical products. (E.S.B. 5654/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for grinding machines. (E.S.B. 6546/62.)
Agency inquiry for iron castings. (E.S.B. 6068/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for building tools; pneumatic drill bits. (E.S.B. 5690/62.)
Inquiry for agricultural machiney. (E.S.B. 6454/62.)
Economic report, January, 1962. (C.R.E. 2838/60.)

Turkey/U.S.S.R.
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 8751/57.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for potteryware; silverware; stainless steelware; brassware; woodware. (E.S.B. 6024/62.)
Inquiry for antique furniture; silver. (E.S.B. 5758/62.)
Inquiry for printing press and accessories. (E.S.B. 39849/61.)
Inquiry for office and packing equipment. (E.S.B. 6003/62.)
Inquiry for fancy goods. (E.S.B. 5658/62.)
Inquiry for salt. (E.S.B. 6507/62.)
Inquiry for metal cutting saws. (E.S.B. 5914/62.)
Inquiry for steel strapping; hub assemblies and spokes—further information. (E.S.B. 39840/61.)

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

SPAIN

Further Liberalization of Trade

THE SPANISH authorities have published a sixth list of liberalized goods which is reproduced in full below.

Liberalized goods may be freely imported without import licence provided they originate in, and proceed from, the countries listed in the Annex below. Imports are to be made under a 'Declaration of Importation of Liberalized Goods', which the importer must make on official forms.

The liberalization of goods in this list came into force on February 15, 1962.

Items preceded by the sign 'Ex' are partially liberalized.

Sixth Liberalization List

Tariff No.	Article
06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower (when certified by the National Institute of Selected Seeds).
06.02	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, cuttings and slips (when certified by the National Institute of Selected Seeds).
06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.
07.06	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or insulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith.
10.07	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed, and grain sorghum; other cereals: A. Canary seed. Ex B. Sorghum and grain sorghum. C. Others.
11.03	Flours of the leguminous vegetables falling within heading No. 07.05.
11.05	Flour, meal and flakes of potato.
12.02	Flours or meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruit, non-defatted (excluding mustard flour): Ex A. Of flax and illipe seeds. Ex B. Others of liberalized seeds.
26.02	Slag, dross and scalings and similar waste from the manufacture of iron or steel.
26.03	Ash and residues (other than those under heading 26.02) containing metals or metallic compounds: B. Ashes and residues containing zinc. C. Others.
26.04	Other slag and ash including kelp.
27.12	Petroleum jelly.
Ex 27.14	Petroleum coke.
29.42	Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives: B. Papaverine and its salts.
Ex 30.05	Cements and other dental fillings.
Ex 34.07	Preparations of a kind known as 'dental wax' made up in pastilles, bars and the like.
Ex 36.04	Electric detonators.
37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth, unexposed or exposed but not developed: B. For polychromatic pictures.
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included: Ex E. Fusion cones and cementing material for smelting cores.
40.05	Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber.
40.06	Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes and profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber (for example, impregnated textile thread; unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber adhesives on backings of any material including vulcanized rubber; rings and discs): A. Solutions and dispersions. C. Others.
40.07	Vulcanized rubber thread and cord, whether or not textile covered, and textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber.
40.08	Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profiles (including profiles of circular section) of unhardened vulcanized rubber.
40.09	Piping and tubing, of unhardened vulcanized rubber.
40.10	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanized rubber.
40.15	Hardened rubber (ebonite), in bulk, plates, sheets, strip, rods, profile shapes or tubes; scrap, waste and powder, of hardened rubber.
52.02	Woven fabrics of metal thread or of metallized yarns under heading 52.01, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like.
56.01	Man-made fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning: B. Artificial discontinuous textile fibres: Ex 2. Discontinuous proteic fibres.
56.03	Waste (including yarn waste and pulled or garnetted rags) of man-made fibres (continuous or discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning: B. Of artificial textile fibres (continuous or discontinuous): Ex 2. Of discontinuous proteic fibres.
56.04	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning: B. Discontinuous artificial textile fibres and waste of artificial textile fibres (continuous or discontinuous): Ex 2. Of discontinuous proteic fibres.
57.01	True hemp (Cannabis sativa); raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes).
58.07	Chenille yarn, gimped yarn (other than metallized yarn of heading No. 52.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece, tassels, pompons and the like: Ex B. Braid in the piece of artificial straw.
68.06	Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paperboard or of other materials, whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made up.
70.19	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative glass smallwares, and articles of glassware made therefrom; glass cubes and small glass plates, whether or not on a backing, for mosaics and similar decorative purposes, artificial eyes, of glass, including those for toys, but excluding those for wear by humans; ornaments and other fancy articles of lamp-worked glass; glass grains (ballotini).
Ex 71.04	Diamond dust.
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled: A. Magnetic plate.
73.35	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron and steel.
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel: A. Mesh for heddles.
83.08	Flexible tubing and piping of base metal.
83.09	Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, buckle clasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets, and the like, of base metal, of a kind commonly used for clothing, travel goods, handbags, or other textile or leather goods; tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets, of base metal.
84.01	Steam and other vapour generating boilers.
84.02	Auxiliary plant for use with steam and other vapour generating boilers (for example, economizers, superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers and the like); condensers for vapour engines and power units.
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines: A. Aircraft engines with weight per unit: 1. Up to 1,000 kgs. inclusive. D. Parts and accessories (except for manufactures which remain globalized): 1. For aircraft engines. Ex 2. For other liberalized engines.
84.08	Other engines and motors.
84.09	Mechanically propelled road rollers.
84.10	Pumps, motor pumps and turbo-pumps for liquids, including non-mechanical pumps and distributing pumps with measuring appliance; elevators for liquids (with chain pumps; scoops, flexible belts, etc.): A. Pumps for metals in liquid state. B. Distributing pumps with measuring appliance. C. Feed pumps. D. Other pumps for automobiles and the like (water, oil, petrol pumps, etc.). E. Other pumps, without motor. F. Motor pumps: 1. Turbo-pumps. G. Elevators for liquids (with chain pumps, scoops, flexible belts, etc.). H. Separate spare parts for: 1. Feed pumps. Ex 2. Others (of machinery liberalized under this heading).
84.11	Pumps, motor pumps and turbo-pumps, air or vacuum; compressors, motor compressors and turbo-compressors of air and other gases; free piston generators; ventilators and the like: A. High vacuum pumps. B. Pumps and compressors of non-mechanical action.

Spain (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Article
	C. Pumps and compressors of mechanical action, without their motors: Ex 1. Refrigerators of more than 100 kgs. weight. 2. Others of unitary weight: Ex a. Of more than 50 kgs. up to 18,000 kgs. inclusive. b. Of more than 18,000 kgs. D. Motor pumps and motor compressors: 1. Turbo-pumps and turbo-compressors. E. Ventilators and the like. F. Free piston generators. Ex G. Separate spare parts (of machinery liberalized under this heading).
84.14	Industrial or laboratory furnaces, except electric furnaces (Item 85.11).
84.18	Centrifugal machinery and appliances; apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases.
84.19	Machinery and apparatus for cleaning and drying bottles and other receptacles; for filling, closing, labelling and stoppering bottles, cases, sacks and other receptacles; for packing baling merchandise; apparatus for gasifying beverages; apparatus for washing crockery: B. Apparatus and machinery for cleaning and drying bottles and other receptacles. C. Combined machinery for manufacturing containers which they themselves fill and condition with dry products and which also carry out at least three of the following functions: stamping, closing with capsules, packaging and filling of containers. D. Others. Ex E. Separate spare parts (for machinery and apparatus liberalized under this heading).
84.21	Mechanical appliances (including hand-operated) for projecting, sprinkling or spraying liquid or powdered substances; charged or uncharged extinguishers; aerographic pistols and similar appliances; sand and steam spraying and similar spraying appliances.
84.23	Fixed or mobile machinery or appliances for quarrying, earth moving, soil excavation or drilling (mechanical shovels, coal cutters, excavators, retro-excavators, smoothers, levellers (bulldozers), scrapers, etc.); pile drivers; snow-cleaners, as distinct from snow clearing vehicles under Item 87.03: A. Mechanical shovels, excavators, and retro-excavators with a scoop capacity of: 2. Of more than one cubic metre. B. Smoothers, levellers, scrapers, scarifiers, pile drivers, snow-clearers and steam rollers. C. Others. Ex D. Parts and accessories of machinery here liberalized.
84.24	Agricultural and horticultural machinery, appliances and contrivances, for preparation and working of soil and for cultivation, including rollers for lawns and sports grounds.
84.25	Harvesting and threshing machinery; presses for straw and forage; lawn mowers; winnowing and similar machinery for cleaning grain, egg, fruit and other agricultural produce sorters, except for machinery and appliances for milling under Item 84.29: A. Reapers, including reaper-binders. B. Threshers. C. Harvesters: 1. For cereals and seeds: (b) drawn. 2. Other harvesters. D. Other machinery. Ex E. Separate spare parts (of the machinery liberalized under this heading).
84.27	Presses and crushers and other machinery, of a kind used in wine making, cider-making, fruit juice preparation or the like.
84.29	Machinery of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry, and other machinery (other than farm type machinery) for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables.
84.30	Machinery, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter, of a kind used in the following food or drink industries: Bakery, confectionery, chocolate manufacture, macaroni, ravioli, or similar cereal food manufacture, the preparation of meat, fish, fruit or vegetables (including mincing or slicing machines), sugar manufacture or brewing.
84.33	Paper or paperboard cutting machines of all kinds; other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard.
84.35	Other printing machinery; machines for uses ancillary to printing.
84.36	Machines for extruding man-made textiles; machines of a kind used for processing natural or man-made textile fibres; textile spinning and twisting machines; textile doubling, throwing and reeling (including weft-winding) machines.
84.37	Weaving machines, knitting machines and machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, lace, embroidery, trimmings, braid or net; machines for preparing yarns for use on such machines, including warping or warp-sizing machines.
84.38	Auxiliary machinery for use with machines of heading No. 84.37 (for example, dobbies, Jacquards, automatic stop motions and shuttle changing mechanisms); parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of the present heading or with machines falling within the heading No. 84.36 or 84.37 (for example, spindles and spindle flyers, card clothing, combs, extruding nipples, shuttles, healds and heald-lifters and hosiery needles).
84.40	Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing or coating textile yarns, fabrics or made-up textile articles (including laundry and dry-cleaning machinery); fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines; machines of a kind used in the manufacture of linoleum or other floor coverings for applying the paste to the base fabric or other support; machines of a type used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or overall colour on textiles, leather, wallpaper, wrapping paper, linoleum or other materials, and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefor: B. Machinery and apparatus for washing textile fabrics, including industrial machines for washing and cleaning textile articles. C. Machinery and apparatus for bleaching, dyeing and finishing. E. Fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines. Ex G. Parts and accessories (including engraved plates or rollers for machines used for printing a repetitive design).
84.41	Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines; sewing machine needles: A. Sewing machines: 2. Industrial sewing machines, including heads.
84.44	Rolling mills and rolls therefor.
84.45	Machine tools for working metal or metallic carbides, not being machines falling within heading No. 84.49 or 84.50.
84.47	Machine tools for working wood, cork, bone, ebonite (vulcanite), hard artificial plastic materials and other hard carving materials, other than machines falling within heading No. 84.49.
84.49	Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor.
84.52	Calculating machines; accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket issuing machines and similar machines which incorporate a calculating device: A. Analogic calculators of a special type. B. Calculating machines: 1. Electronic. Ex 2. Which perform four operations (only electric). C. Accounting machines. D. Cash registers: 2. Electric. Ex E. Others (only electric).
84.53	Statistical machines of a kind operated in conjunction with punched cards (e.g. sorting, calculating, and tabulating machines); accounting machines operated in conjunction with similar punched cards; auxiliary machines for use with such machines (e.g. punching and checking machines).
84.54	Other office machines (e.g. hectograph or stencil duplicating machines, addressing machines, coin sorting machines, coin counting and wrapping machines, pencil sharpening machines, perforating and stapling machines).
84.55	Parts and accessories (other than covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within heading No. 84.51, 84.52, 84.53 or 84.54: A. Spare parts and accessories recognizable as destined exclusively for machines under heading 84.53. Ex B. Other spare parts and accessories (of liberalized machines and appliances).
84.56	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding or mixing earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances, in solid (including powder and paste) form; machinery for agglomerating, moulding or shaping solid mineral fuels, ceramic paste, unhardened cements, plastering materials or other mineral products in powder or paste form; machines for forming foundry moulds of sand.
84.59	Machinery and mechanical appliances (except those suitable for use solely or principally as parts of other machines or apparatus) not falling within any other heading of this Chapter.
84.60	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; moulds of a type used for metal (other than ingot moulds), for metallic carbides, for glass, for mineral materials (e.g. ceramic pastes, concrete or cement) or for rubber or artificial plastic material.
85.01	Electrical goods of the following descriptions: Generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, reactors, inductors: B. Transformers, reactors and inductors: 1. Instrument transformers. 2. Others, with weight per unit: a. Up to 500 kgs. inclusive. b. From 500 kgs. up to 5,000 kgs. inclusive.
85.11	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens; electric induction and die electric heating equipment; electric welding, brazing and soldering machines and apparatus and similar electric machines and apparatus for cutting.
85.13	Electric line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus (including such apparatus for carrier-current line systems).
85.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers.
85.15	Radiotelephonic and radiotelegraphic transmission and reception apparatus, radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including those incorporating gramophones) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus: C. Radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus. D. Television cameras. E. Others.
85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lamp-holders, terminals, terminal strips and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers) other than heating resistors; rheostatic, inductance, motor driven and vibrating contact automatic voltage regulators; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels.
85.21	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas-filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells; crystal diodes, crystal triodes and other crystal valves (for example, transistors), mounted piezo-electric crystals: I. Parts and accessories including tubes for cathode tubes.
85.22	Electrical goods and apparatus, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter.
85.23	Insulated (including enamelled or anodized) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable) whether or not fitted with connectors.
85.25	Insulators of any material.
85.26	Insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment, being fittings wholly of insulating material apart from any minor components of metal incorporated during moulding solely for purposes or assembly, but not including insulators falling within heading No. 85.25.
85.27	Electrical conduit tubing and joints therefor, of base metals lined with insulating material.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Spain (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Article
Ex 85.28	Electrical parts of liberalized machinery and apparatus, not being goods falling within any of the preceding headings of this Chapter.
90.01	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked; sheets or plates of polarizing material.
90.02	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked.
90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus.
90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles.
90.09	Image projectors; photographic enlargers and reducers.
90.10	Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other heading in this Chapter; photo-copying apparatus (contact type); spools or reels, for film; screens for projectors.
90.12	Compound optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photo-graphing or projecting the image.
90.13	Optical appliances and instruments (but not including lighting appliances other than searchlights or spotlights) not falling within any other heading of this Chapter.
90.16	Drawing, marking out and mathematical calculating instruments, drafting ma-chines, pantographs, slide rules, disc calculators and the like; measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter (for example, micrometers, callipers, gauges, measuring rods, balancing machines); profile projectors.
90.20	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of the radiations from radio-active sub-stances (including radiography and radiotherapy apparatus); X-ray generators; X-ray tubes; X-ray screens; X-ray high tension generators; X-ray control panels and desks; X-ray examination or treatment tables, chairs and the like.
90.23	Hydrometers and similar instruments; thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, recording or not; any combination of these instruments: B. Barometers, non-optical, pyrometers and thermometers other than clinical. C. Optical pyrometers. D. Thermographs, barographs, hydrographs and the like. E. Others.
Ex 90.27	Other counters (except taximeters), speed indicators, and tachometers other than those under heading 90.14; stroboscopes.
91.03	Instrument panel clocks and clocks of a similar type, for vehicles, aircraft or vessels.
91.05	Time of day recording apparatus; apparatus with clock or watch movement or with synchronous motor, for measuring, recording or otherwise indicating intervals of time.
91.07	Watch movements, assembled.
91.08	Clock movements, assembled.
92.01	Pianos (including automatic pianos, with or without keyboards); harpsichords and other keyboard stringed instruments; harps but not including aeolian harps.
92.10	Parts and accessories of musical instruments (other than strings) including per-forated music rolls and mechanisms for musical boxes; metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds.
94.02	Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary furniture (for example, operating tables, hospital beds with mechanical fittings); dentists' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating or reclining movements; parts of the foregoing articles.
97.06	Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics, athletics, sports and outdoor games other than those falling within heading No. 97.04.
97.07	Fish-hooks, line fishing rods and tackle; fish landing nets and butterfly nets; decoy 'birds', lark mirrors and similar hunting or shooting requisites.

Annex

Countries to which the system of Liberalization applies:

(a) Member countries of the O.E.C.D. and their overseas territories.

(b) Other countries:

Australia
Burma
Canada
Ceylon
United States
Federation of Malaya
Ghana
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
India
Iraq
Jordan
Libya
New Zealand
Pakistan
Panama
Dominican Republic
Union of South Africa
Tunisia
Venezuela

(*Continued on next page*)

The Patent Office Library

'*These books form the nucleus of what may one day be the most valuable industrial library in the kingdom.*' (Charles Dickens. A room near Chancery Lane. *Household words*, February 21, 1857.)

Yes, Dickens was writing about the Patent Office Library at 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, and he would have been delighted to know that just over a hundred years later 92,000 visitors came in one year to consult the 380,000 volumes of technical and scientific literature, including 8,000 current periodicals and the world-wide collection of 10,000,000 patent specifications. The Library is open without formality to the public from 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Monday-Friday, and from 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Saturday.

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More detailed information on the industrial and business guarantees offered, may be obtained on demand.

Spain (*Continued*)

Global Quotas

THE FIRST half of the 1962 list of global quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 9, 1962 (page 327).

The Spanish authorities have now published the second half of the 1962 list of global quotas which is reproduced below:

Quota No.	Goods	Tariff Heading	Annual value in U.S. Dollars	Opening Date	Closing Date	Amount to be called in U.S. Dollars
27	Manufactures of stone, asbestos, glass, ceramic, artificial jewellery and the like:					
	(a) Manufactures of stone, asbestos and the like	68.05, 68.13, 68.14, 68.15	150,000	February 20, 1962	March 20, 1962	75,0 00
	(b) Articles of glass and porcelain	69.11, 69.12, 69.13, 70.13	460,000	February 12, 1962	March 12, 1962	230,000
	(c) Imitation jewellery and stones for its manufacture	71.03, 71.12 B, 71.16	65,000	February 12, 1962	March 5, 1962	32,500
28	Iron and steel products:					
	(a) Iron and steel bars	73.10 B 2, 73.10 B 3	2,000,000	Open permanently with twice-monthly distribution		
	(b) Rolled iron and steel sections	73.11 B	3,000,000	Open permanently with twice-monthly distribution		
	(c) Iron and steel hoops	73.12 B 1, 73.12 B 3	1,000,000	Open permanently with twice-monthly distribution		
	(d) Iron and steel plate	73.13 B, 73.13 C 1, 73.13 C 2, 73.13 C 3 a, 73.13 C 3 c, 73.13 C 3 d, 73.13 C 4	15,000,000	Open permanently with twice-monthly distribution		
	(e) Iron and steel soldered tubes and conductions	73.18 B, 73.19	1,000,000	February 26, 1962	March 26, 1962	500,000
	(f) Iron and steel cables, ropes, braided wire, slings and the like of wire, except insulated articles for electrical uses	73.25	500,000	March 2, 1962	April 2, 1962	250,000
29	Semi-manufactured products, of non-ferrous metals and their alloys	74.03, 74.04, 74.05, 74.06, 74.07, 74.08, 74.10, 74.11, 74.12, 76.05, 76.06, 76.12, 76.13, 76.14, 80.02, 80.03, 80.04, 80.05	1,500,000	March 9, 1962	April 9, 1962	750,000
30	Hand tools and manufactures of base metals	73.24, 73.27, 73.36, 73.40 B, 82.01, 82.02, 82.03, 82.04, 82.05, 82.06, 82.07, 82.13, 83.15	1,525,000	March 23, 1962	April 23, 1962	762,500
31	Non-liberalized engines and parts thereof	84.06 B, 84.06 C 1, 84.06 C Ex 2, 84.06 D Ex 2, 85.01 A 1, 85.01 A 2, 85.01 Ex D, 85.08 A, 85.08 Ex B	2,500,000	April 1, 1962	May 1, 1962	1,250,000
32	Non-liberalized civil engineering and mining machinery and parts thereof, including dumpers	84.22 C, 84.22 E, 84.22 Ex F, 84.22 G, 84.22 H, 84.22 I, 84.22 Ex J, 84.23 A 1, 87.02 B 2.	750,000	March 15, 1962	April 14, 1962	375,000
33	Self-propelled harvesters and parts for the manufacture of agricultural machinery	84.25 C 1 a, 84.25 Ex E	100,000	April 2, 1962	May 2, 1962	100,000
34	Non-liberalized office machinery and the like and parts for its manufacture	84.51, 84.52 B Ex 2, 84.52 B 3, 84.52 D 1, 84.52 Ex E, 84.55 Ex B	100,000	April 15, 1962	May 16, 1962	50,000
35	Lamps, tubes and valves of all types; other elements and parts, not liberalized, for the manufacture of electronic apparatus and for items under heading 85.15	85.15 A, 85.15 B, 85.15 F, 85.20, 85.21 A, 85.21 B, 85.21 C, 85.21 D, 85.21 E, 85.21 F, 85.21 G, 85.21 H, Ex 85.28	3,500,000	Open permanently with onthly distribution		
36	Non-liberalized parts and articles of carbon and graphite, with or without metal, for electrical or electronic uses	Ex 85.24	500,000	April 1, 1962	May 962	250,000
37	Non-liberalized vehicles and materials for railways	Ex 86.01, Ex 86.02, 86.03, 86.04, Ex 86.05, 86.06, 86.08, Ex 86.09	750,000	April 15, 1962	May 14, 1962	375,000
38	Caterpillar tractors and their parts	87.01 B, Ex 87.06	5,000,000	February 15, 1962	March 14, 1962	2,500,000
39	Buses and parts for their manufacture	Ex 87.02 A 2, Ex 87.04, Ex 87.06	1,000,000	March 1, 1962	April 1, 1962	500,000
40	Non-liberalized fire-fighting material and parts for its manufacture	Ex 87.03, Ex 87.04, Ex 87.06	1,000,000	March 1, 1962	April 1, 1962	500,000
41	Components and parts for the manufacture of road transport vehicles except buses	Ex 87.06, Ex 87.12	3,000,000	March 1, 1962	April 1, 1962	1,500,000
42	Goggles, binoculars, spectacles, and the like and their manufactures, including components	90.03, 90.04, 90.05	50,000	March 15, 1962	April 15, 1962	50,000
43	Clinical thermometers, counters of all types, taximeters, and their parts	90.23 A, 90.26, Ex 90.27, Ex 90.29 B	50,000	March 15, 1962	April 15, 1962	50,000
44	Non-liberalized musical instruments and apparatus for sound recording and reproduction, parts and accessories	92.02, 92.03, 92.04, 92.05, 92.06, 92.07, 92.08, 92.09, 92.11, 92.12, 92.13	300,000	April 1, 1962	May 1, 1962	150,000
45	Toys and articles for recreation and sport	97.01, 97.02, 97.03, 97.04, 97.05, 97.08	100,000	April 1, 1962	May 1, 1962	50,000
46	Capital equipment for new investment projects	Sections XVI and XVII	50,000,000		Open permanently	

(*Continued on next page*)

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Spain (*Continued*)

Opening of Global Quotas

THE SPANISH authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following global quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		U.S. Dollars	
22	Textile fabrics and manufactures	600,000	March 20
27a	Manufactures of stone, asbestos and the like	75,000	March 20
27 b	Articles of glass and porcelain	230,000	March 12
27 c	Imitation jewellery and stones for its manufacture	32,500	March 5
35	Lamps, tubes and valves of all types; other elements and parts, not liberalized, for the manufacture of electronic apparatus and for items under heading 85.15	3,500,000	Open permanently November 30 with monthly distribution.
38	Caterpillar tractors and their parts	2,500,000	March 14
46	Capital equipment for new investment projects	50,000,000	December 31

TURKEY

Global Import Quotas

THE ITEMS listed under Quota Serial No. 72 in the Turkish Eighth Quota List, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 26, 1962 (pages 168 to 176), and as amended by the entry in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 23, 1962 (page 422), should be qualified in the Remarks column by the letters, 'AID (I.C.A.)'.

BELGIUM

Customs Service Facilities

A RECENT BELGIAN Ministerial Order gives details of the days and hours of business of customs and excise offices and branches in Belgium.

It also makes special provisions for the customs clearance of newspapers and for bulk rail transport (e.g., coal, sand).

The Order came into force on February 1, 1962.

Under another recent Ministerial Order the customs and excise office of Bois-Bourdon (Havay) is renamed Havay. This Order came into force on January 1, 1962.

The full texts of the above-mentioned Ministerial Orders (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 386 or 387.)

AUSTRIA

Quotas for Imports of Restricted Goods

A NEW list of global quotas for imports from countries belonging to the O.E.C.D. (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) and their dependent overseas territories, except Hongkong, has been published in Vienna.

This list contains not only import quotas agreed under various trade agreements between Austria and certain countries belonging to the O.E.C.D., but also quotas agreed under the European Free Trade Association Convention. The quotas are valid from January 1 to June 30, 1962.

The German text of the list may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 626, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extn. 665).

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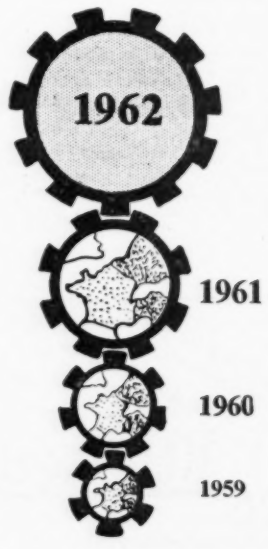

SOCIETE GENERALE

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ITALY

Certificates of Origin

THE ITALIAN Ministry of Finance has issued a Circular No. 269 of December 12, 1961, stating that Certificates of Origin in respect of imports will in future be recognised as valid by Italian Customs Posts even where the name of the Italian consignee does not appear or where it differs from that on the accompanying documents.

LEBANON

Importation of Sugar

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 16, 1962 (page 369), which gave maximum prices for white sugar produced or refined locally. The price for sugar delivered to retailers was given at 50.25 piastres. The Lebanese authorities have since amended this figure to 51 piastres per kilogram delivered to retailers.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to: Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2528).

TUNISIA

Temporary Suspension of Customs Duties

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of February 6/9, 1962, published an announcement that the customs duties on eggs imported into Tunisia are suspended until March 31, 1962.

Motor Industry's Who's Who

The 1962 edition of 'Who's Who in the Motor Industry' is now available. Copies from Temple Press Ltd., London. 42s.

LURALDA

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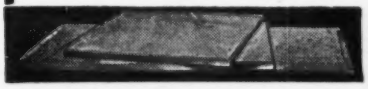

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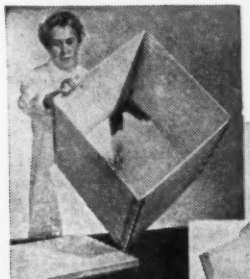

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SOUTH AFRICA

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

DETAILS WERE given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 16, 1962 (page 370) of South African Government Notice R. 137, which amends Tariff Item 591 by the addition of a new paragraph after paragraph (19). This paragraph should read (20) not (28) as printed.

Scientific and Technical Conferences

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have published List No. 30 (January 1962) 'Forthcoming International Scientific and Technical Conferences'. Inquiries to D.S.I.R., Overseas Liaison Group, Africa House (3rd floor), Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 3422, extension 125.)

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work	8 Apr. 1960
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	19 Jan. 1962
Board of Trade Departments	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers	2 Feb. 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

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CEYLON

Duty on Some Raw Materials Reduced

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION (R.P.O.) No. 62/1, published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of February 7, 1962, announces that the duty on raw materials, industrial machinery and equipment, components, etc., for local production has been reduced to 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* preferential rate and 17½ per cent. *ad valorem* general rate, where not already at a lower rate.

Goods	Preferential Rate	General Rate
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Raw materials, industrial machinery and equipment, components, integral parts and parts thereof, as may be certified by the Director of Developments as being in his opinion essential for local industrial development (excluding any such article on which a lower rate of duty than 7½% Preferential and 17½% General is imposed under the existing law)	7½	17½

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Import Restrictions on Sugar

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that with effect from February 23, 1961, specific licences will be required for the import of the following items into the Federation of Malaya:

Beet and cane sugar, not refined;
Beet and cane sugar, refined;
Molasses, whether or not decolourized;
Palm sugar, including Jaggery;
Sugar syrups;
Caramel.

It is understood that licences will be issued freely for the time being.

LAOS

Customs Tariff

A COPY of the new edition of the Laos Customs Tariff, based on the Brussels Nomenclature, has been received from H.M. Embassy in Vientiane.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 386 or 387).

Annual Review of Shipping

Included in *The Journal of Commerce* 'Annual Review of Shipping, Shipbuilding, Marine Engineering and Marine Insurance' are articles entitled '*The Future Pattern of United Kingdom External Trade*'; '*Century's Developments in Merseyside Shipping*'; '*Coastal Shipping's Objections to Transport Bill*'; '*Drive for Efficiency in the Shipyards*'; '*British and Continental Shipyard Work Compared*'; and '*Corrosion and Fouling of Ships' Hulls*'. Copies from *The Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph*, 17, James Street, Liverpool, 2. 5s.

Exporters

THE services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

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SOUTH VIETNAM

Import Taxes and Customs Tariff

THE GOVERNMENT of the Republic of South Vietnam has announced that from January 1, 1962, all existing import taxes (production, equalization, stabilization and statistical taxes) were abolished and have been replaced by a single tax levied uniformly on all imports called 'economic development and national defence surtax' and set at 5/7ths of the c.i.f. value of imported products calculated at the official rate of exchange of VN $35 = U.S. $1.

The Vietnamese Customs Tariff has also been revised and simplified and a new Austerity Tax on various luxury imports has been introduced.

An unofficial translation of some of the main items of interest to British exporters, giving the new rates of Customs Duty and Austerity Tax is shown below:—

Item	Old Tariff Number	New Customs Duty	New Austerity Tax
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO			
Gin, whisky	220 A-D	210	190
Tobacco	236	180	—
Biscuits	187 B	180	80
Sweets	173	180	65
Chocolate	182	180	65
MINERAL FUELS			
Petrol	334 A	200	—
MANUFACTURED GOODS			
Chemicals	346-566	0-30	—
Rubber	715-727	130	—
Paper	825-852	15-150	—
Wool piece-goods	965	130	30
Cotton piece-goods	973-982	70	—
Man-made fibres (p.g.)	961-964	180	35
Rayon piece-goods	983-986	100	—
Machinery	1519 on	15	—
Electric machinery	1700-1769	30-60	—
Pharmaceuticals	567-571	80	—
Cars	1797	150-210	35-90
Car spares	1802-1804	30	—
Aircraft and parts	1828	—	—
Furniture	800-813	150	35
Office equipment	1477	130	—
Scientific instruments (lenses, microscopes, glasses)	1855-1873	—	—
Photographic equipment (cameras, projectors)	1874-1884	150-180	20-65
Watches	1896-1903	130-210	15-75

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 387 or 386), where a copy of the new Customs Tariff (in Vietnamese) is available.

Y.P. Trade Review

The Yorkshire Post annual 'Trade Review' is now available. Copies from P.O. Box No. 168, Leeds 1. 1s.

THE

GOVERNMENT BOOKSHOPS

Government publications provide an up-to-date, reliable, and inexpensive source of information on commercial topics. It may be advisable to check with the Board of Trade the correct title of the document required and whether it is on sale at the bookshops of H.M. Stationery Office. There are Government Bookshops at the addresses listed below, and agent booksellers in most large towns with special facilities for meeting your order quickly.

LONDON: York House, Kingsway, W.C.2 and 423 Oxford Street, W1
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AUSTRALIA

Import Restrictions

DETAILS WERE given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 7, 1960 (page 839) of the procedure whereby temporary import duties can be imposed in Australia following an investigation by a Deputy Chairman of the Tariff Board, at which importing interests may give evidence.

The Australian Minister for Trade has now announced that in future quantitative restrictions may be imposed as an alternative, or additional, measure to afford protection to Australian industry, following these investigations. He also announced the appointment of a Special Advisory Authority, who will normally hold the investigations instead of a Deputy Chairman of the Tariff Board.

There is no intention to revert to import licensing on a wide scale unless required by serious balance of payments difficulties. References will be made to the Special Advisory Authority only if the Minister considers that a sufficiently strong case has been made by Australian industry, and temporary additional protection will only be granted when the Special Advisory Authority finds that imports are causing or threatening to cause serious damage to a particular industry. Should temporary additional protection be granted, whether in the form of additional duties, or quantitative restriction, or both, the matter will be immediately referred to the Tariff Board for normal consideration.

Reference to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS are given on this page of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative or as an addition to temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of engine bearings and bushings for motor vehicles classifiable under Tariff Item 359 (D) (3) when for use as original equipment and classifiable under Tariff Item 178 (C) (5) when for use as replacements.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
178	MOTIVE POWER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES (except electric), viz.: (C) Parts for internal combustion piston engines, not being electrical starting equipment or ignition equipment: (5) Parts, n.e.i., for engines covered by Item 178 (B) (4) . . *ad val.*	27½	45	57½
359	VEHICLE PARTS, viz.: (D) Vehicle components whether the Tariff otherwise provides or not (excepting when imported separately, lamps covered by Item 181 (D) (1) (b) and commutators and parts therefor and excepting the following components whether imported separately or otherwise: batteries covered by Item 180 (G) (2) cigarette and cigar lighters and parts therefor radio and television receivers and transmitters and parts therefor sparking plugs covered by Item 180 (H) and parts therefor tyres and tubes covered by Item 333 for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of the types covered by Item 360 (D): (3) Other than goods prescribed by Departmental By-laws under paragraph (1), as prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . *ad val.*	Free	7½	7½

In the short time available for investigation, United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: WHItehall 5072.)

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2612 or 2840) quoting reference No. C.R.E. 2257/62.

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES, VIZ.:		
Toluol:		
Being commercially pure toluene . .	281 (L)	Various
Otherwise:		
Derived from petroleum processes .	226 (B)	Various
Xylol:		
Being a commercially pure xylene or a commercially pure mixture of xylenes .	281 (L)	Various
MIRRORS:		
Glass including magnifying mirrors not being optical elements:		
Handbag mirrors	242 (F)	12½% *ad val.*
Vanity mirrors, handled:		
With cut glass backs and/or handles .	250 (B) (2)	12½% *ad val.*
Other	309 (D)	27½% *ad val.*
Rear vision, for vehicles:		
According to type and use . . .	355 (G)	Free
	or	
	359 (D) (4)	27½% *ad val.*
	or	
	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*
Other:		
Not mounted, irrespective of edge finish	242 (F)	12½% *ad val.*
Mounted or framed:		
Framed in metal		
Other, of types used in household or offices	305 (A)	17½% *ad val.*
PENS:		
Nibs, gold, for fountain pens – as pens, n.e.i.	346 (C) (3)	Free
Nib blanks, gold, for fountain pens . .		Primage duty 10% *ad val.*

Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Temporary Duties

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 26, 1962 (page 191) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Deputy Chairman of the Australian Tariff Board in respect of **road wheels, other than well base or drop centre rim types, and wheel rims and parts n.e.i. therefor.**

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Deputy Chairman's recommendations a temporary additional duty of 27½ per cent. has been imposed on road wheels of disc type, sizes 6.0″ and 6.5″ by 20″, previously admitted under by-law.

Full details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

(*Continued on next page*)

Visits Overseas by U.K. Businessmen

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

Australia (*Continued*)

Revision of Customs By-Laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES, VIZ.:		
Medicines:		
Aminobenzylpenicillin	285 (B) (1)	Free
Haloperidol		
INSTRUMENTS, drawing and mathematical, including sets thereof, being stationery, but not including compasses or dividers or sets containing compasses or dividers		
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES, ETC.:		
Tools otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 175 (F) (3) (b) being special purpose tools as follows:		
Wire wrappers, for wrapping wire helically around an electrical terminal and the like so tightly that a satisfactory electrical and mechanical bond is formed which does not require soldering	449 (A) (1)	Free

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

ELECTRICAL:		
Reclosers, circuit, automatic series (current) operated, with normal current carrying capacity of up to 200 amperes, one, two and three phase, rated at voltages up to and including 25,000 volts, and at maximum rated interrupting capacities not exceeding 4,000 amperes per phase		
HAND TOOLS:		
Rules, VIZ.:		
Measuring, of the type used by artisans and mechanics	449 (A) (1)	Free
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES, ETC.:		
Barrels, plating, including baskets therefor		
Boot-making and shoe-making machines, viz.:		
Cementing and folding machines, combined		
RUBBER:		
Compounded otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 330 (B) (2) as follows:		
Latex, natural and synthetic	330 (B) (1)	½ per lb. provided that for liquid latex duty shall be assessed on the rubber content.
TEXTILE FABRICS:		
Duck weave, of cotton or in chief part by weight cotton, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 104 (C) (3):		
Bleached, impregnated, with an amino formaldehyde preparation, weighing not more than 9 ounces per square yard, for use as interlinings in the manufacture of shirt collars	104 (C) (1)	Free

The Law of Restrictive Trade Agreements

'The Law of Restrictive Trade Agreements', written by Jeremy Lever (Gray's Inn and Midland Circuit, Barrister-at-Law), provides a guide to the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. Sweet & Maxwell Ltd., London. 10s. 6d.

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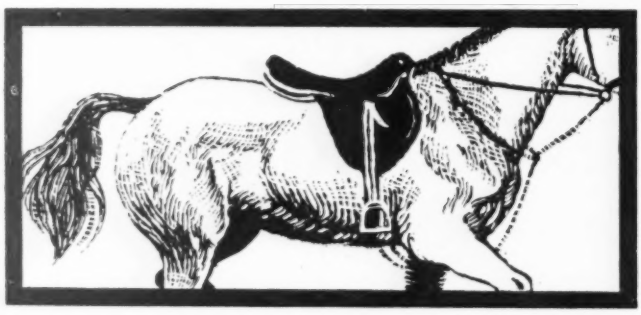

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FIJI

Customs Tariff Amended

THE FIJI *Royal Government Gazette Supplement* of December 12, 1961, contains copies of Legal Notices No. 163 to 170 which amend the First Schedule to the Fiji Customs Ordinance. The items listed below should now read as follows:

Item No.	Article	Unit	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
13	Eggs, fresh	*ad val.*	10%	30%
28	Poultry and game:			
	(a) Fresh and preserved	*ad val.*	10%	30%
	(b) Pastes and extracts	*ad val.*	20%	40%
29	Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter and stout when containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit but not more than 20 per cent. of proof spirit:			
	(a) in containers of not less than one gallon	per liq. gal.	9s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
	(b) in containers of less than one gallon	per liq. gal.	10s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
30	Spirits and spirituous mixtures including essences, fruit ethers, aromas or flavours, fluid extracts and other fruit juices and fruit syrups, tinctures and infusions, not otherwise enumerated the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer or other approved method:			
	(a) of a strength exceeding 20 per cent. of proof spirit but not exceeding proof	per liq. gal.	90s. 0d.	103s. 0d.
	(b) of a strength exceeding proof	per pf. gal.	90s. 0d.	103s. 0d.
33	Cigars	per lb.	39s. 3d.	43s. 9d.
34	Cigarettes	per lb.	36s. 9d.	40s. 9d.
35	Tobacco:			
	(a) Manufactured	per lb.	29s. 6d.	33s. 0d.
	(b) Unmanufactured tobacco for the production of goods specified in the schedule to the Excise Ordinance (Cap. 169) by a person licensed under the Excise Ordinance (Cap. 169)		Free	Free
	(c) Other unmanufactured tobacco	per lb.	2s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
	(d) For sheep wash or insecticide upon having been rendered unfit for human consumption to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs		Free	Free
133	Oils (conforming to such standards as the Governor in Council may prescribe):			
	(a) Benzoline, naphtha and similar oils	per gal.	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.
	(b) Benzine, petrol, motor or aviation spirit	per gal.	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.
	(c) Kerosene, illuminating	per gal.	4d.	4d.
	(d) Kerosene, power	per gal.	4d.	4d.
	(e) Distillate fuel oils		Free	Free
	(f) Residual and crude fuel oils		Free	Free
	(g) Lubricating:			
	(i) in containers of not less than one gallon	per gal.	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.
	(ii) in containers of less than one gallon	*ad val.*	25%	50%
	(h) Linseed	per gal.	1s. 0d.	1s. 6d.
234	Spirits for use as motor fuel when denatured in accordance with regulations prescribed for the purpose	per gal.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.

BARBADOS

Exemption From Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received copies of the following Orders which amend the Second Schedule to the Barbados Customs Tariff Act, 1921 (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty):

1. Customs Duties (Films of 35 millimetre size) Order, 1961, amends the Schedule by:

inserting immediately after the paragraph beginning with the words 'Films, slides and sound recordings' and ending with the words 'scientific or cultural nature' the following new paragraph:

'Films of 35 millimetre size imported into the Island and supplied by the United Kingdom Information Office in Trinidad on a certificate to that effect by the importer'.

2. Customs Duties (Esso Bunkering Installation, Machinery and Equipment) (Exemption) Order, 1961, amends the Schedule by:

inserting immediately after the paragraph beginning with the words 'Machinery and apparatus, other than office equipment, which in the opinion of the Comptroller is required for the purposes of carrying on within the Deep Water Harbour the services to be performed therein by Port Contractors (Barbados) Limited' the following new paragraph:

'Machinery, equipment and apparatus imported for use exclusively in the construction, expansion, repair, maintenance or renovation of the Esso Bunkering Installation and Holborn Property, on proof to

Barbados *(Continued)*

that effect being given to the satisfaction of the Comptroller'.

3. Customs Duties (Materials and Equipment for the Caribbean Exhibition (Barbados) 1962) Order, 1962, amends the Schedule by:

inserting immediately after the paragraph beginning with the words 'Materials which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller' and ending with the words 'Customs Duties (Materials for use in Re-moulding, Retreading and Recapping Tyres) Order, 1961' the following new paragraph:

'Materials and equipment which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported for use exclusively in connection with the Caribbean Exhibition to be held in 1962 under the auspices of the Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce, on the certificate to that effect of the importer'.

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

H.M. EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report the publication of Argentine Government Decrees Nos. 11933 of December 21, 1961, 132 and 133 of January 8, and No. 280 of January 11, 1962 which modify as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Decree No. 132

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Compressors and air motor compressors, fixed, of up to 15 cubic metres inclusive, excluding rotary ones and those of low pressure Roots type of more than 2 cubic metres/minute capacity.

The text of this item in List No. 6 Section 'B' (150 per cent. surcharge) is amended to read: 'Compressors and air motor compressors, fixed, of up to 15 cubic metres/minute inclusive, excluding (a) rotary type; (b) low pressure Roots type of more than 2 cubic metres/minute capacity; (c) dry piston type with carbon rings and with cross-head connecting rod.

Decree No. 133

Include in List No. 8 (80 per cent. surcharge): *Tariff No.* 4280 – Testosterone, methyltestosterone, and ethisterone propionate.

Include in List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge):

Tariff No. 3696 – Wild rabbit pelts, for the manufacture of hats only.

Tariff No. 28 – Aniseed, including the pod. (Included until July 31, 1962.)

Decree No. 280

Tariff No. 1247/71 – Scales and weighing machines.

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Machines for flour mills.

The text of the above items in List No. 6, Section 'B' (150 per cent. surcharge) is amended to read:

Tariff No. 1247/71 – Scales and weighing machines, excluding automatic tipper type and/or continuous type for flour and the automatic type for installing in conveyors for full bag control.

Tariff No. 1799/802 – Machines for flour mills, excluding: (1) Cylinder cereal crushers of 2 and 4 rollers; (2) Cereal washers; (3) Cereal hydro-extractor columns; (4) Combined cereal washer/hydroextractor; (5) Experimental mills with or without complete circuit; (6) Discharging/mixing machine for cereals and/or by-products, pneumatic and/or mechanical; (7) High-yield free oscillating sifters, metallic cupboard type with draw action sieves.

Decree No. 11933

The following item is transferred from List No. 5 (150 per cent. surcharge) to List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge):

Tariff No. 4744 *bis* – Polystyrene in liquid form, 'Glascote' type and similar only.

Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge):

Tariff No. 919 – Ordinary alarm clocks, with round cases, without adornment – not considering as such, the base, the 'beliere' (handle for carrying), feet whatever their shape, the alarm stop with or without cap of whatever shape – with plastic or metal case, chromed, gilded, lacquered or anodized, with a diameter greater than 80 mm. and less than 140 mm. without rubies, of up to 48 hours movement, with metallic, paper or cardboard dial, luminous or not.

This item is hereby included in List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge).

Tariff No. 920 – Alarm clocks not included under Tariff No. 919, ordinary, without rubies or with up to 10 rubies inclusive, round or not, in wooden or ceramic case, of any size, with movement for one day or more, with common, repeating or intermittent chimes, those with 'complicacion' (Note: meaning those assembled with spinning dolls, etc.), musical alarms, travelling clock type in their respective case, operated by battery, transistor or common electrical supply.

'Aforos' for Imports

ARGENTINE Government Resolution No. 6 of January 10 establishes the following 'aforos' on which the duties and surcharges will be assessed:

(a) *Tariff No.* 919 U.S. $1·90.
Corresponding to all alarm clocks with round cases without adornment – not considering as such the base, the 'beliere', feet whatever their shape, the alarm stop with or without cap of whatever shape – with case diameter greater than 80 mm. and less than 140 mm., without rubies, of up to 48 hours' movement, with metallic, paper or cardboard dial, luminous or not. The case may be of plastic material or metal whether chromed, gilded, nickel plated, lacquered or anodized.

(b) *Tariff No.* 920 U.S. $2·50.
Corresponding to alarm clocks without rubies or with up to 10 rubies inclusive, round or not, of any size, with movement for one day or more, with common, repeating or intermittent chimes, those with 'complicacion' (assembled with spinning dolls, etc.), musical alarms, travelling clock type in their respective case, operated by battery, transistor or common electrical supply. Also those with wooden or ceramic cases.

(c) *Tariff No.* 921 U.S. $8·00.
Corresponding to first-class alarm clocks having 11 or more rubies with or without 'complicacion,' whatever the time of movement, shape and size.

Information about this new system was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 10 (page 994).

Documentation for Imports

THE *Board of Trade Journal* for October 27, 1961 (page 905) reported the issue of the Argentinian Customs Resolution No. 266. The requirement in this Resolution that commercial invoices should be certified by Chambers of Commerce has now been withdrawn by Customs Resolution No. 346 of November 22, 1961, which reads as follows:

1. 'The second paragraph of Clause 5 of Resolution No. 266 of September 29, 1961 is hereby modified to read as follows: For this purpose commercial invoices will be required in accordance with the conditions and requirements established by Article 535 of the Consular Regulations, without consular intervention. Said documents must contain a signed declaration by the seller or authorized representative on the following lines: "I declare on oath that all the data given on this invoice is true and that prices shown are those which have actually been paid or are to be paid. I similarly declare that there are no agreements which allow any modification in these prices."

2. Clause 6 of Resolution No. 266 is hereby modified to read as follows: In those cases where goods have been imported from neighbouring countries, including Peru, a certificate of origin certified by the Chambers of Commerce of the foreign exporting country or official organizations thereof shall be demanded in addition to the requirement as laid down in the preceding Clause 1.

3. It is hereby made clear that the exemption of consular intervention laid down by Decree No. 6123/61 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of October 29, 1961 (page 842) covers all goods introduced into the country by any means of transport.'

NOTICE

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of Overseas Countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

GRENADA

Tariff Changes

THE GRENADA Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, provides for the following amendments to the Second Schedule to the principal Ordinance:

Commodity Item No.	Item	*Delete:* Rate of Duty		*Substitute:* Rate of Duty	
		Preferential	General	Preferential	General
111-01	Non-alcoholic beverages (not including fruit and vegetable juice), e.g., aerated drinks	16c.	22c.	20%	30%
112-03-1	Beer and ale	90c.	$1.20	$1.20	$1.50
112-03-2	Stout and porter	70c.	$1.00	90c.	$1.20
112-03-3	Other fermented cereal beverages	70c.	$1.00	90c.	$1.20
112-04-3	Rum not exceeding the strength of proof	$4.50	$4.86	$9.00	$9.36
112-04-4	Rum exceeding the strength of proof	$4.50	$4.86	$9.00	$9.36
112-04-5	Whisky not exceeding the strength of proof	$10.00	$10.36	$15.00	$15.36
112-04-6	Whisky exceeding the strength of proof	$11.20	$12.04	$16.20	$17.04
122-02	Cigarettes	$2.80	$3.76	$3.47	$4.43
313-01-3	Other motor spirit (gasolene). *Add:* Not exceeding 85 octane.				

Add the following new item:

Commodity Item No.	Item	Units		Rate of Duty		
		For classification		For Duty	Preferential	General
		1st and 2nd Units	Code No.			
313-01-3 A	Other motor spirits (gasolene) exceeding 85 octane	Gal.	09	Gal.	32c.	46c.

Purchase Tax

Under Ordinance No. 26 of 1961 Grenada has instituted a system of Purchase Tax chargeable on the invoiced prices of the items listed and at the rates shown below:

	Per cent.
Radios and radiograms of $100 and over	5
Electrical household appliances and equipment of $100 and over	5
Refrigerators, stoves and other items of household equipment of $100 and over	5
Motorcycles	5
Household furniture of $100 and over per piece	5
Office furniture of $100 and over per piece	5
Watches and clocks of $50 and over	10
Perfumes	10
Jewellery	10
Firearms	10
Motor vehicles up to 3,100 lbs.	7½
Motor vehicles over 3,100 lbs.	10

Prohibition of Imports

(1) The Restriction of Offensive Weapons Ordinance, 1961, prohibits the importation into Grenada of:

(a) any knife which has a blade which opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to the handle of the knife, sometimes known as 'flick knife' or 'flick gun.'

(b) any knife which has a blade which is released from the handle or sheath thereof by the force of gravity or the application of centrifugal force and which, when released, is locked in place by means of a button, spring, lever, or other device, sometimes known as a 'gravity knife';

(c) any knife or sharpened instrument built into or forming part of a stick and which is released from the stick by the manipulation of a button, spring, knob or other device.

(2) The Supplies Control (Importation of Corn) Regulations, 1961, prohibit the importation into Grenada of Corn Flour and Whole Corn.

ANTIGUA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of a resolution dated January 3, 1962, which amends the First Schedule to the Antigua Customs Tariff by substituting the following for items 9, 83 and 96:

Item	Article	Full	Preferential
9	BEER AND ALE, STOUT AND PORTER: Whether in bottles, tins or wood	$1.20 per gal.	.96c. per gal.
83	SPIRITS:		
	(a) Brandy	$10.80 per proof gal. or under	$10.00 per proof gal or under.
	(b) Gin	$9.00 per proof gal. or under	$8.25 per proof gal. or under.
	(c) Whisky	$11.70 per proof gal. or under	$10.80 per proof gal. or under
	(d) Rum	$8.50 per proof gal. or under	$7.50 per proof gal or under
	(e) Cordials, liqueurs and flavouring extracts containing spirits	$10.50 per gal.	$9.60 per gal.
	(f) Bitters and falernum	$7.25 per gal.	$6.65 per gal.
96	WINE containing less than 42% of proof spirit:		
	(a) Sparkling	$5.50 per gal.	$4.50 per gal.
	(b) Other	$4.00 per gal.	$3.50 per gal.

BERMUDA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Customs Tariff Act, 1961, which amends the Bermuda Customs Tariff with effect from January 1, 1962, as follows:

Article	Preferential	General
Class 3, Miscellaneous: 74. Organs and their accessories for churches or schools	Free	Free

VENEZUELA

Customs Tariff

BY A RESOLUTION, published in the Venezuelan *Official Gazette* of January 24, 1962 and effective from February 19, 1962, the following modifications have been made to the Customs Tariff:

Item No.	Description	Duty (in Bs.
899-01-03	Fumigants in tablet, pastille, pellet or wick form, for killing or repelling insects	
899-03-03-1	Spiral wick fumigants containing pyrethrum	2·00
899-01-03-9	Not specified	free

BRAZIL

Conversion Rate for Import Duties

H.M. EMBASSY at Rio de Janeiro reports that the conversion rate for the fiscal dollar, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* import duties, will be 308.27 Cruzeiros to the United States dollar during February. The previous rate was 308.67 to the dollar (see *Board of Trade Journal of* January 19, 1962, page 118).

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

PANAMA

Tax on Imports of Petroleum or Petroleum Products

PANAMANIAN LAW No. 97 of December 30, 1961, established a tax on the handling or storage of imported petrol and other refined petroleum products at the following rates:

Refined Products	Tax
	(Balboas per gallon)
Motor spirit	0·02
Kerosene (illuminating oil and finished petroleum fractions of similar characteristics)	0·01
Jet fuel	0·01
Gas oil (including all kinds of diesel fuels, fuels for tractors and other fuels used for carburation)	0·01
Liquefied petroleum gas (including propane and butane)	0·03
Marine diesel	0·01
Residual fuel (all kinds of fuel oils)	0·01
Asphalt (penetrating asphalt, separated asphalt, emulsions and all kinds of mixtures containing asphalt)	0·02

The tax will be levied on the first handling or storage of the imports mentioned and be payable at the port of entry into the Republic. It is applicable to imports into the Colon Free Zone. It will not apply to goods imported by importers who have Government licences to operate free of duty.

The Law is valid from the time of its promulgation. However, the tax will be levied sixty (60) days after the date on which the Government considers that local production of all or of any of the goods concerned is sufficient in quantity and of adequate quality; otherwise the imposition of the tax may be postponed.

Customs Tariff Changes

BY-LAW No. 71 of December 27, 1961, published in the Panamanian *Official Gazette* on January 5, 1962, and effective sixty (60) days thereafter, the following changes have been made in the Panamanian Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	New Duty	Old Duty
		Ad valorem Per cent.	Per cent.
732-01	Passenger motor road vehicles, including dual-purpose vehicles, complete, except motor buses and motorcycles (assembled or not):		
732-01-01	When the f.o.b. price does not exceed 1,500 balboas	22·5 painted	20·0
732-01-02	When the f.o.b. price exceeds 1,500 but not 2,200 Balboas	27·5 painted	22·5
732-01-03	When the f.o.b. price exceeds 2,200 but not 2,500 Balboas	30·0 painted	25·0
732-01-04	When the f.o.b. price exceeds 2,500 but not 3,000 Balboas	50·0 painted	30·0
732-01-05	When the f.o.b. price exceeds 3,000 but not 3,500 Balboas	60·0 painted	35·0
732-01-06	When the f.o.b. price exceeds 3,500 Balboas	65·0 painted	40·0

The Decree makes no reference to imports of unpainted vehicles.

H.M. Embassy in Panama City reports that Tariff No. 732-01-07, also relating to imports of motor road vehicles and introduced under Law No. 76 of December 28, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 9, 1962, page 330), should read:

'*Used* passenger motor road vehicles, including station wagons, which are not buses or motorcycles (assembled or unassembled):
Weighing up to 1,750 kilos.
Weighing more than 1,750 kilos.
(New Heading.)'

The Customs duty payable and the discounts allowed remain unchanged.

BRITISH GUIANA

Customs Tariff Amendments

UNDER the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1962, the Second Proviso to Part I of the British Guiana Customs Tariff is further amended by the insertion of the following new item:

Item	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
(15) Linseed oil and polyvinyl acetate when imported for use in the manufacture of paints in a paint factory, provided that the Comptroller is satisfied that they will be used solely for that purpose	Free	10%

Export Achievements (*Continued from page* 444)

Sugar Cane Milling Plant for Argentine

A. & W. Smith & Co. Ltd. (Tate and Lyle subsidiary) have been awarded a contract worth about £300,000 for the supply of sugar cane milling plant and ancillary equipment to the Argentine. Another contract involves the modernization of two sugar refineries in Chile, supplying plant and machinery to the value of about £120,000.

Dunlopillo Mattresses for Bermuda

Dunlop Ltd., of London announce that Dunlopillo have won a contract for 105 mattresses for the Bermuda Health Department. The mattresses are covered with double-faced hospital sheeting. In recent years Dunlopillo have sent a great many mattresses to Bermuda: the Castle Harbour Hotel has bought 360 since 1958, and several other hotels and hospitals have been supplied with large quantities.

Ferranti Computers for Australia

Ferranti Ltd., who opened a new computing centre last year in Melbourne, Australia, have received an order for a 4,000 word desk-size Sirius computer from Monash University of Melbourne. Although the Monash machine is not scheduled for delivery until the latter part of this year, co-operation by the Ferranti Melbourne office will nevertheless enable the University to have the immediate use of a Sirius for the full academic year. Ferranti also have on order a 4,000 word Sirium for Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand, who will use the computer at their Central Research Office – also in Melbourne – for scientific and technical calculations and for the study of various problems connected with the Australian chemical industry.

THIS BOOKLET entitled "New Business in Australia" has been specially compiled to assist companies considering the extension of their activities to Australia. Its contents include information on such questions as Company Law, Taxation, Import and Export Controls, Patents, Trade Marks, Finance etc. Copies of the booklet are available at any of our Offices. Please call, write or telephone. We are equipped to furnish any further information and details desired.

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We shall be pleased to send a representative to any part of the United Kingdom to join in preliminary discussions of problems and prospects. Our experts would also be available, if required, for "on-the-spot" discussions with businessmen visiting the Continent.

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CANADA

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made recently for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

(a) Engine (centre) lathes having an actual maximum swing (turning diameter) over bed of 17 in. or greater.

(Effective date, February 12, 1962).

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

(b) Engine (centre) lathes having an actual maximum swing (turning diameter) over bed of 9 in. up to but not including 10 in.

(Effective date, March 5, 1962).

(c) Engine (centre) lathes having an actual maximum swing (turning diameter) over bed of 10 in. up to but not including 17 in. (previously falling within the category of engine lathes having a swing of 10 in. and greater ruled of a class or kind made in Canada by Memorandum D51-10).

(Effective date, February 10, 1962).

Notes:

(1) When part (b) of this Memorandum becomes effective, all engine (centre) lathes having an actual maximum swing (turning diameter) over bed of 9 in. up to but not including 17 in. will be considered of a class or kind made in Canada and Memorandum D51-10, insofar as it concerns engine lathes, will be superseded.

(2) The actual maximum swing (turning diameter) over bed is to be shown on customs invoices.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum, series D51-10-2, dated February 12, 1962.

UNITED STATES

Tariff Rate Quota on Some Fish

THE UNITED STATES Treasury Department have announced that the quantity of fish of the following description which may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1962 at the reduced rate of duty of $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound will be 28,571,433 pounds; cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced or divided into portions, not specially provided for.

Imports in excess of this quantity will be dutiable at the full rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Labelling of Hazardous Substances

THE REGULATIONS made under the United States Federal Hazardous Substances Labelling Act have been further amended to exempt certain felt-tip ink-marking devices from the labelling requirements of the Act.

Further information may be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 372-3.)

Exhibition of Common Market Literature

A small exhibition of literature on the European Common Market is at present being held in the Reading Room of the Institute of Bankers' Library at 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. A reading list has also been published in connection with this exhibition, copies of which may be obtained, without charge, on application to the Librarian of the Institute.

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

5/- per line, minimum 25/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

NATO COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE SLICE XI, NAVAL BASE INSTALLATIONS. 1. Final Notice is hereby given that International Competitive Bids will be invited on or about April 16, 1962, for the construction of a deep water Jetty associated with a P.O.L. Storage Depot in the Milford Haven area of Wales. 2. The approximate total value of the Jetty works is £250,000 and the Jetty and its approach spans will be constructed of reinforced concrete supported upon steel box piles. The work will be required to be completed within 21 months of award of the contract. 3. A separate Final Notice in respect of the P.O.L. Storage Depot will be issued shortly. Pipework and terminal facilities on the Jetty will form part of the contract for the P.O.L. Storage Depot. 4. It should be noted that importation of labour from sources outside the United Kingdom may be subject to restriction and that permission could in any case, only be given on an undertaking that the Contractor would pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for United Kingdom labour for the trade or industry in the same area. 5. Closing date for the receipt of bids will be June 15, 1962. 6. Firms wishing to bid must formally notify their desire by application to the address below by March 12, 1962. 7. Within one week after the closing date for the receipt of applications to bid, firms wishing to be invited must forward the following information: (i) Statement of financial resources and evidence of financial stability. (ii) Details of recent major contracts completed for work of a comparable nature including an indication of the value of each. 8. Enquiries regarding bidding should be addressed to: Director-General, Navy Works, Admiralty, Chamberlain Way, Pinner, Middlesex, England, quoting reference NWD/Infra/30 (Jetty).

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FOR SALE. Coles 5-ton Lorry Mounted Crane, Diesel/Electric, 40 ft. Jib, excellent condition. C. M. Hartshorne & Co. Ltd., Meltham, Nr. Huddersfield. Telephone: Meltham 537.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPORT ORGANIZATION is interested in buying medium size export business in England, preferably textiles. No agents. Write in strict confidence to Box No. S5388, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

FIJI AND PACIFIC ISLANDS. Englishman leaving shortly to take up residence seeks appointment as sole agent. Excellent selling record. Please write suggesting appointment: Martin Summers, Cottis, West Camel, Nr. Yeovil, Somerset.

WANTED quantity of Secondhand Timber Buildings; also ex R.A.F. or W.D. Camp Sites purchased on Sites. Purchasers would dismantle and remove from sites. Prompt payments; please state full details and prices, all replies answered. Box No. S5392, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. New York branch of well-established international Organization offers its services as liaison office to companies in U.K. having business in U.S.A. or wishing to establish contacts there. Operation is under the control of qualified British management experienced in the U.S. Market. Replies may be sent to Box No. S5400, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, or direct to Ashby Bros. Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York, 17, New York.

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THE 'LANCASHIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY' gives particulars of yarns, fabrics and other textile products made in Lancashire. 1962 edition will be published next week (32s. 6d. post free). Order now or request prospectus from John Worrall Ltd., Dept. P, Oldham, Lancs.

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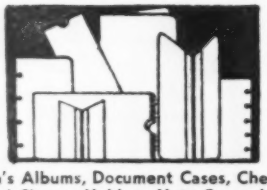

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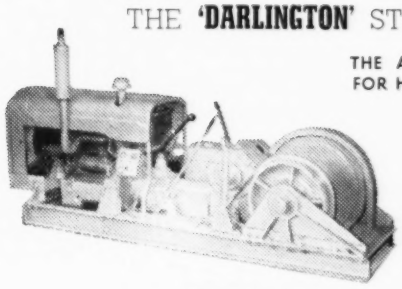

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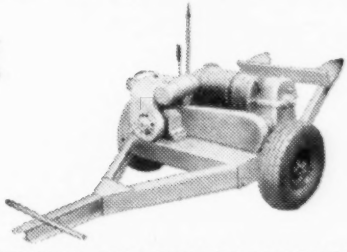

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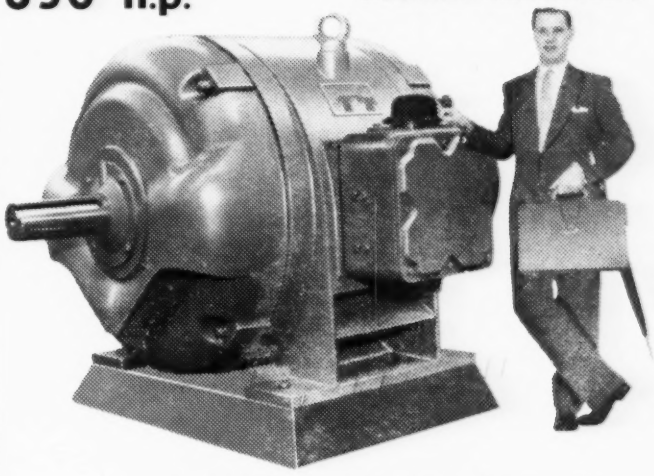

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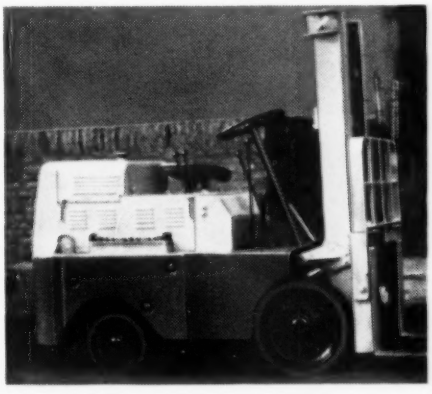

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